

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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Intimations.

X
SPECIAL OFFER FOR TEN DAYS
ONLY.

ARE SELLING regardless OF COST,
TAILOR-MADE COSTUMES, DRESS SHIRTS,
BLOUSES, BLOUSE LENGTHS, DRESS
MATERIALS, CHIFFONS, FANCY
and DRESSING COMUS, &c.

A Large Assortment of FRENCH HAND-
MADE UNDER-CLOTHING, and varied
styles of CORSETS at
25 % BELOW COST PRICES.

OUR SPECIAL MILLINERY OFFER.
All our imported MODEL HATS and TOQUES
to be cleared at astonishingly low prices.

Great Bargains in LADIES' SMART AMERICAN BOOTS and SHOES.

All we ask is for Ladies to call, inspect and
judge for themselves.
Hongkong, 17th March, 1966. [362]

COALS.

RUSSAN KAISHA

DUSSAN KATHIA
I & Co.)

YUGA-CHO, TOKYO.
11, LIME STREET, E.C.
—PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, ICE HOUSE STREET.
—OFFICES:
Bombay, Singapore, Sourabaya, Manila, Amoy,

ang, Port Arthur, Seoul, Chemulpo, Yokohama,
Mizuru, Kure, Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu,
Osaka, Kobe, Hakodate, Taipei, &c.

Imperial Japanese Navy and Arsenal and the State Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail and Miike, Tagawa, Yamano and Ida Coal Mines; and

TATTOOER,

ROAD CENTRAL.
 s are open from 9 A.M. all day. My 32 years' ex-
 perience of good work and prompt execution. My
 aimless, and produce a charming effect not attained
 known to me. H. R. H. The Duke of York, and

known to me. I have secured me with their patronage; besides many others
 action guaranteed as attested by 3,700 Recommendations.
 155

NG HOTEL.

AND UP-TO-DATE.
dinner on Saturday Nights.

H. HAYNES,
Manager. {25

RAIGIEBURN,

MANAGER.

131

AND THE BEST BILLIARDS

CO THE

THE HOTEL.

RIGHT HOTEL. *Telephone,*
NGKONG. *No. 170.*

COMMERCIAL HOTEL, situated near the BANKS and in the MAIN STREET.

nished. Flush Water Lavatories.
 Excellent Cuisine and Wines.
 Baths. Under European Management.
 Service for Guests.

[27]

MACAO HOTEL,
MACAO, CHINA.
IN THE CENTRE OF THE PRAIA GRANDE

RIENCED EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT

VENIENCE FOR RESIDENTS AND
TOURISTS.
W. M. FARMER, Proprietor.

TSIN TING.
LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY
STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'AGUIAR STREET.

REASONABLE FEES.
Consultation Free.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1904. [68]

[illegible]

Intimation.

**WM. POWELL,
LTD.,**
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.
JUST RECEIVED.

**DAINTY
DRESS
FABRICS**
for
**SPRING & SUMMER
GOWNS.**

**LATEST
PRODUCTIONS.**

**FANCY MUSLINS,
FIGURED MUSLINS,
SPOT MUSLINS,
PRINTED MUSLINS,
CHECK MUSLINS,**
25 cts. to \$1.25 per yard.

**COLOURED
DRESS
LINENS,**
(all pure Flax)
—Everlasting Wear—

in
**PALE BLUE,
BUTCHER BLUE,
NAVY BLUE,
GREEN AND FAWN,**
75c. per yard.

**PRINTED
VOILES AND
NAINSOOKS,
GRASS
ZEPHYRS,
MERGERISED
LAWNS,
FRENCH
DELAINES,**

&c., &c., &c.,
AT MODERATE PRICES.

**FIRST-CLASS
DRESS-MAKING**

At very Reasonable Charges.

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 20th March, 1906.

Intimations.

THE TRUTH ALWAYS.
"When you are in doubt tell the truth." It was an experienced old diplomat who said this to a beginner in the work. It may pass in some things, but in business. Fraud and deception are often profitable so long as concealed; yet detection is certain sooner or later; then comes the smash-up and the punishment. The best and safest way is to tell the truth all the time. Thus you make friends that stick by you, and a reputation that is always worth twenty shillings to the pound everywhere your goods are offered for sale. We are able modestly to affirm, that it is on this basis that the world-wide popularity of

WAMPOL'S PREPARATION
rests. The people have discovered that this medicine is exactly what it is said to be, and that it does what we have always declared it will do. Its nature also has been frankly made known. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. A combination of supreme excellence and medicinal merit. Nothing has been so successful in Anemia, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Influenza, Loss of Flesh and Wasting Diseases, Weakness and Low Nervous Tone, and all complaints caused by Impure Blood. Dr. Austin D. Irvine, of Canada, says: "I have used it in cases where cod liver oil was indicated but could not be taken by the patient, and the results following were very gratifying." It is effective from the first dose and agrees with the most sensitive and nervous stomachs. It cannot deceive or disappoint you, and comes to the rescue of those who have received no benefit from any other treatment. It stands for the medicinal triumphs of the age. "Watch carefully against imitations." Sold by chemists throughout the world.

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS.

NOTICE is hereby given that W. R. LOXLEY AND COMPANY have, on the 24th day of November, 1905, applied for the Registration, in Hongkong, in the Register of Trade Marks, of the following Trade Marks:—

1.—The representation of a Chinaman standing upon a stone finishing a piece of cloth.
2.—The representation of a Chinese street hawk carrying on his shoulder a bundle of piece goods.

3.—The representation of a Chinaman beating a drum.
4.—The representation of a tree with silkworms at work on its branches.

5.—The representation of a Chinaman standing upon the edge of a cliff overlooking a harbour, holding in his right hand a triangular flag. In the harbour are the representations of a Chinese junk and a ship.

In the name of W. R. LOXLEY AND COMPANY, who claim to be the Sole Proprietors thereof.

The Trade Marks 1, 2 and 3, are intended to be used by the applicants forthwith, in respect of the following goods:—
Italians, Repps, Brocades, Shirtings, Crimp Cloth, Oxford, Harvards Cotton Drills, Sheet, Blankets, Broad Cloth, Stripes, all made of Cotton Materials in Class 24.

The Trade Mark 4 is intended to be used by the applicants forthwith in respect of the following goods:—
Silk Piece Goods in Class 31.

The Trade Mark 5 is intended to be used by the applicants forthwith in respect of the following goods:—
Cereals, Flour, Wheat, Bran, Barley, Maize, Grain and Corn in Class 42.

Facsimiles of the Trade Marks can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong.

Dated the 23rd day of January, 1906.

DENNIS & BOWLEY,
Solicitors for the Applicants.

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HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE MEMBERS of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 28th March, 1906, at 4 P.M., in the Old Chamber of Commerce Room, City Hall, for the following purposes, viz:—

1. To receive the Report and Accounts of the Committee for the year ended 31st December, 1905.
2. To elect a New Committee.
3. To transact any general business.

By Order, A. R. LOWE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 23rd March, 1906.

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LUZON SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held at the Offices of the General Agents, on SATURDAY, the 31st March, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1905.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th to 31st March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1906.

1349

A REAL HEALTH FOOD.

"NOTHING BETTER."

MACLAREN'S CREAM CHEESE is a perfect Cheese and a perfect Food. When you know Cheese better, you will eat less meat—when you know MacLaren's Cream Cheese, you will know the "Best Cheese."

See that you get it in air tight tins to preserve its freshness and good flavour.

H. RUTTONJEE,
No. 5, D'Almeida Street,

No. 37, Elgin Road, Kowloon.

Hongkong, 21st March, 1906.

164

LIFE SING A SONG.

Life sung a song when he was young
And walked the dew of morn among.
So sweet his song, so wondrous clear,
The whirling world stood still to hear.
And childhood paused to list to him,
And old age heard, with eyes grown dim,
And on the notes enraptured hung:
Life sung a song when he was young:
"Bright visions from the Vale of Sleep,
Sweet hopes that greet me when I wake.
Fair promise that my days shall keep—
Oh, wondrous promise none shall break—
The summits, by His prophets known,
That look across the misty sea;
All, all, and more, shall be my own,
In days to be, in days to be.
Ope's mantle o'er his shoulder flung,
Life sung a song when he was young.

Life sung a song when he was old,
While still he tramped through dust and mold.
And fair youth paused as on it went,
To wonder what the singer meant;
And manhood grieved, a stricken thing,
To know that song it, too, must sing,
The song of love the sands enfold—
Life sung a song when he was old:
"The dear, sweet faces that I knew;
The visions that return no more,
Morn's blossoms fragrant with the dew,
The fairy treasure children store—
The tender lips that paid love's toll—
Long turned to dust and voiceless mold—
Oh, to turn back the mighty scroll
To days of old, to days of old!"
Yet ne'er the mystic book unrolled—
Life sung a song when he was old.

Life sung a song as Death drew nigh,
So sweet the note, so clear and high,
That travelers paused upon the plain
In hope to hear that song again;
So sweet it was, the flutest song
Seemed out of tune and warbled wrong;
A pure, clear note to reach the sky—
Life sung a song as Death drew nigh:
"They wait! I see them standing where
The tides eternal ebb and flow;
They smile, and wait to greet me there,
As oft they did, oh, long ago;
And I shall clasp the hands I love,
And press the lips that I have kissed;
For, lo! they wait for me above—
Beyond the mist, beyond the mist."
The soul that triumphs shall not die—
Life sung a song as Death drew nigh.
By A. J. WATERHOUSE, in S. F. Chronicle.

PARLIAMENT'S NICKNAMES.

Long before it was the fashion to bestow a popular nickname or familiar diminutive upon our best-known Parliamentary hands, it was the fate of many of the older Parliaments to be themselves remembered by some cant or opprobrious phrase. The transition is curious enough, though it is traceable to very natural causes. Most of the knights and burgesses were hardly more than political shadows even to their own contemporaries; and so the byword which might have been applied to a well-known personality was often reserved for the institution that he deserved. Such was the fate of the "Mad Parliament" in the reign of Henry III. This was so-called because, having resolved to enforce a confirmation of Magna Charta from the King, all the barons, with Simon de Montfort at their head, appeared in their places at the Council in full-armour. But whether the "madness" of the Parliament was shown by the policy, or whether it was due to the failure of the barons to carry it out, is not so clear as might be desired. Again, we find Richard II's Parliament of 1388 styled "wonder-making" or "unmerciful," because of the general disapproval by the people of the harsh proceedings of the lords against the King. The "Good Parliament" of Edward III. was thus called on account of the severity with which it pursued the party of the Duke of Lancaster; while the "Devil's Parliament," convened by Henry VI. in 1450, passed attainders on the Duke of York and his supporters.

"DUNCES' PARLIAMENT."
It is observed by the chronicler Holingshead that "the common people will manifestly give such nicknames as seemeth best liking to themselves." This aptitude is strikingly shown by some of the nicknames given to particular Parliaments; not because of what they did, or did not, accomplish; but for some external reason which, though trivial in itself, struck the lieges as whimsical or absurd. At the meeting of the Parliament at Leicester, in 1426, the members were ordered to attend without their weapons. This they accordingly did; but at the same time they armed and brought with them a multitude of servants and retainers carrying bludgeons and clubs. And so the Session of 1426 still finds its place in our records as the "Parliament of Bats and Clubs," though what was achieved by it is a matter of much deeper research. A few years earlier was held the famous "Dunce's Parliament," so called because all lawyers were excluded from its councils; the state reason for which unusual step was, however, too obscure and technical to have been widely appreciated. But the people evidently saw the humour of the exclusion; for the lawyer still represented learning; and though it was the immemorial custom to inveigh against the law, litigants were never wanting to resort to its professors. The name of the "Spurless Parliament" of Queen Elizabeth's reign was due to an order of the Speaker that no member should be allowed to enter the House with spurs on his boots. It had become so much the fashion for the "equites" of the day to disturb the services in our cathedrals by the jingling of their spurs, that it had been thought expedient to levy a small impost known as "spur-money." Having paid this, however, "fine gentlemen were enabled to jingle away up to the very altar." The Speaker adopted a more rigorous method, and it is easy to picture the gaily attired cavalier being divested of his spurs in the ante-chamber, only to resume them on leaving the precincts of the House.

MOMENTOUS ACT.
The "Short" Parliament of 1399 lived but for a single day, but yet performed the momentous act of solemnly deposing Richard II. Of the "Black Parliament," held by Henry VIII. in Bridewell, little but the name is known; but the very graphic phrase of the "Addled Parliament" bestowed on the second Parliament of James I., because, although the House of Commons, by the King on his levying of benevolences, they passed no Act to prevent it, and the Parliament was dissolved by the angry monarch. The records of the "Long Parliament," which voted the House of Lords to be useless, are almost as mixed and voluminous as the outside history of that troublous period.

and its sordid remnant, the "Rump," which voted the trial of Charles I., was sufficiently stigmatised by its name. "Barebone's Parliament," convened by Cromwell in 1653, has no very euphonious sound, but the name and the opportunity were too good to be lost. Barebone was a Puritan leather merchant, and so determined a fanatic that at every turn he endeavoured to override the Assembly. It is appropriately served by the label under which its record comes down to us. In 1661 a Parliament met at Edinburgh which was destined to be known as the "Drunken Parliament," on the intelligible grounds that, as described by Bishop Burnet, "its members were almost perpetually drunk." Another Scottish assembly, the "Running Parliament," was so named for reasons equally obvious. It was perpetually moving its sittings from place to place, a fact which even the proverbial dryness of North Britain could not fail to note with an appropriate by-word. The first Parliament summoned in the reign of Charles I., was singularly unimpaired by the prefix by which it was to be best remembered. It met in June 1625, adjourned to Oxford, and was dissolved in the following August, "having done nothing but offend the King." It seems hardly less than a portent of all that was so popularly known as the "Useless Parliament."

It has been said of many of the epithets thus attached to certain Parliaments that they were either laudatory or satirical. A little examination, however, shows that they were not generally intended to be either, but were simply suggested by the plain facts of the political situation. The masses were for the most part acquainted with the persons of their legislators, and it was perhaps chiefly in satirical verse that their individuality was ever referred to. And so the "common people" revenged themselves by taking Parliament and its proceedings "en bloc"—as the occasion arose—identifying it by an epithet often founded on the mere whim of the moment. At the same time, many of these bynames show not only force but insight; and if any moral were needed some of them still remain to point it.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Official Receiver in Bankruptcy, to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON

TUESDAY,

the 27th March, 1906, commencing at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, corner of Ice House Street,

A FINE COLLECTION OF
OLD PEKIN CURIOS,
Comprising:—
Kanghi and Yung Ching VASES, BOWLS,
WALL PLATES, TEA CUPS, SNUFF
BOTTLES, JADESTONE EARRINGS AND
ORNAMENTS, &c., &c., &c.

ALSO
A Quantity of BLACKWOOD FURNITURE,
AND
One IRON SAFE, by Verstaen, Paris.
Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS:—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 24th March, 1906.

1355

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE undersigned have received instructions, from the Registrar, Supreme Court, to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON

WEDNESDAY,

the 28th March, 1906, commencing at 2.30 P.M., at No. 4, Seymour Road,

THE GOODS AND CHATTELS OF
CHAU TUNG SANG,
THE WHOLE OF HIS
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Comprising:—
MARBLE-TOP HATSTAND with GLASS,
CUT-GLASS MIRRORS, MOROCCO-
COVERED DINING ROOM SUITE,
TEAKWOOD OVERMANTELS with
GLASS, BOOKCASES, WHATNOTS,
TEAKWOOD EXTENSION DINING
TABLES, CHEST-OF-DRAWERS, MAR-
BLE-TOP TABLES, TEA TABLES, Double
and Single IRON BEDSTEADS with WIRE
MATTRESSES, &c., &c., &c.

ALSO
A large quantity of CHINESE BLACK-
WOOD FURNITURE;
AND ON
FRIDAY,

the 30th March, 1906, at 2.30 P.M., at
"Glenside,"
THE GOODS AND CHATTELS OF
CHAU TUNG SANG,

Comprising:—
BUILDERS and IRONMONGERY, Brass
Work of Superior Quality, Comprising:
BARREL, FLUSH and ESPAGNO-
LITE BOLTS, CASEMENT STAYS,
CABIN HOOKS, HINGES and BOLTS,
REIN and MORRIS LOCKS, FINGER
PLATES and ELECTRIC BELL PUSHES
and GALVANIZED IRON WORK, com-
prising:—BOLTS, HINGES and BUTTS.
Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS:—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Government Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 20th March, 1906.

1364

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from J. WHELEBY, Esq., to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON
THURSDAY,

the 29th March, 1906, at 2.30 P.M., within his
residence, "Edenhall," Lyttelton Road,
THE WHOLE OF HIS
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

TERMS:—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 22nd March, 1906.

1378

NOTICE.

THE SALE BY AUCTION of ALMA,
BATU KAWAN AND PRYE ES-
TATES stands postponed to a future date, of
which due notice will be given.

KENNEDY & Co. Auctioneers.
A. A. ANTHONY & Co.
Penang, 16th February, 1906.

1376

To Let.

TO LET.

"HAYTOR," THE PEAK.
Immediate Possession.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 17th March, 1906.

TO LET.

OFFICES in KING'S BUILDING and YORK
BUILDING.
GODOWNS on PRAYA EAST.

A BUILDING at CAUSEWAY BAY,
formerly in occupation of the Steam
Laundry Co., Ltd.

A HOUSE in CLINTON GARDENS, Con-
duit Road.

A HOUSE in WONG NEI CHONG ROAD.
A HOUSE in RIFON TERRACE.
FLATS in MORRISON TERRACE.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 28th February, 1906.

TO LET.

NO. 15, KNUITSFORD TERRACE,
KOWLOON.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 30th December, 1905.

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 3, NEW PRAYA, Kennedy
Town.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 27th June, 1905.

TO LET.

FROM JUNE, 1906.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 27th June, 1905.

TO LET.

NO. 2, ANTRIM VILLAS, Des Vaux
Road, Kowloon. A Five-Roomed House.
Apply to—
HUGHES & HOUGH,
8, Des Vaux Road.

TO LET.

OFFICES
TO LET.

OFFICES on the Second Floor of No. 1,
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, facing the Praya
and the Queen's Statue, lately vacated by the
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited,
to whom please apply for particulars.
Hongkong, 6th March, 1906.

TO LET.

TWO GODOWNS at East Point, close to
the Water, suitable for the storage of
any Cargo.
Floor Area 6,100 square feet each.
Apply to—
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, 20th January, 1906.

TO LET.

NO. 5, SEYMOUR TERRACE. Five-
roomed House. Moderate Rental.
Apply to—
WONG KAM FUK,
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and
Godown Co.

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Intimations.



**THE POPULAR
SCOTCH
IS
"BLACK & WHITE"**



JAMES BUCHANAN & CO.

SCOTCH WHISKY DISTILLERS.

By Appointment to

H.M. THE KING

and

HRH the PRINCE OF WALES

Supplied at all the LEADING CLUBS
and HOTELS, and

Intimations.



A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CHEMISTS BY APPOINTMENT

TO

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

HYGIENOL

(REGISTERED)

A POWERFUL

DISINFECTANT,

GERMICIDE

DEODORISER

CHEAP

HARMLESS

EFFECTIVE

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED,

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1906.

BASS & Co.'s

PALE ALE.

Bottled by

STONE & SONS, London.

STORK BRAND.

Per One dozen quarts

\$4.00.

Per One dozen pints

\$2.40.

GREGOR & CO.,

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 23rd March, 1906.

NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in "The HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Lee House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary telegraphic communications should be addressed to The Messenger. The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE).

DAILY—\$20 per annum.
WEEKLY—\$15 per annum.
The rates per quarter and per month, proportional. The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.50 per quarter is charged for postage. The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 30 cents per quarter. Single Copies. Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-five cents.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1906.

SUGAR PROSPECTS.

Two of the leading industries in Hongkong have, within the past two years, experienced such a period of abnormal good fortune, that the results of their workings can, without any exaggeration of language, be described as truly phenomenal. We allude to the profits of the Green Island Cement Co., under the general management of Messrs. Shewan, Tomes and Co., and the China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., whose destinies are controlled by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, and Co. Having successfully gone through its early vicissitudes, the Green Island Cement Co. has emerged through its trials now to be recognised as one of the bulwarks of the Colony's many and growing industries. With the sugar refineries of the Colony, depending as they do upon foreign producing territories for their raw products, the industry is necessarily affected to a greater or less extent by speculative waves which now and again disturb the ocean of commerce all the world over. For this very reason, in reviewing the operations for the two years 1904 and 1905, the other day, the chairman sounded a note of warning to the proprietors of the refineries when he reminded them of the necessity there was of, at times, looking upon the reverse side of the picture. It was a fortunate circumstance that the combined net earnings of the two years under notice represented quite one third over and above the whole capital of the Company's business which it also earned to the full in those good times. After making what is considered by most people a superabundance of provision for "writings-down" in several directions eight and a half lacs of dollars have been appropriated as a sort of reserve to meet "the breakers ahead." That the chairman of the Company takes a rather pessimistic view of the present position of the sugar trade it is not difficult to discern, when he remarked that with regard to the present outlook, he was sorry to say that, at the moment, demand for refined was not what he would like to see it. His pessimism is, however, qualified by the silver lining when he asserted the view that he had no cause to regard the situation for the future other than hopefully. There is far more in the assertion than the man-in-the-street can probably see. In a lengthy dissertation last year upon the prospects of this particular branch of industry in the Far East, we pointed out the radical changes that had been brought about by a combination of circumstances which should secure to the trade a measure of prosperity which could never have been counted upon with any degree of certainty in the pre-Sugar Convention days and before the extensive marts of Southern as well as Northern China had shown their enormous consuming powers—a power which appears to have no limitation to its expansion. How the Japanese—an admittedly shrewd nation in the matter of business—regards China as a good market for its products from the sugar refineries may be best gathered by the operations of one of its establishments for the refining of cane sugar. We have just learnt that the Daii Sugar Refinery, belonging to Messrs. Suzuki & Co. of Kobe, is to be greatly extended. The works began operations in August 1904, and for one year were worked as a trial. Business began in July last, and at present the daily output is 150 tons. This has affected the market, especially in China and Korea, of the Japan Sugar Refining Companies of Tokyo and Osaka, on account of the cheaper freight. Since May last, when the Daii Refinery commenced to ship sugar to China and Korea, the three mills in question have made shipments in piculs as follows:—

Daii. Osaka. Tokyo.
China 26,536 44,553 31,511
Korea 21,564 19,936 4,805
Hongkong 3,500 126

It is noted that the Daii works enjoy another advantage of obtaining coal easier, in addition to cheaper freights for Korea and China. In the case of the home market, the Tokyo company's field is the North-eastern provinces, the Osaka company's the Kwansai district, and that of the Daii works Kyushu and the Chugoku

district. There is keen competition, and it is expected that they will join forces. The Daii works are at present being extended, and when additional machinery comes into operation, the output will increase to 350 tons a day, double the present production. The extensions will enable a reduction of refining expenses, and the sugar will then be 50 to 70 sen cheaper per picul than the Tokyo or Osaka product. That the Japanese refineries cannot capture the South China market, as against the Hongkong companies, goes without saying. And if our political allies (but active commercial rivals) should have such sanguine anticipations of China as a great consuming country for refined sugar, surely, we, too, "can see no cause to view the situation other than hopefully."

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

HAGENBUCK'S performing lions, which were on show at Spanpan's Circus, left to-day, by the s.s. *Huengshan*, for Macao.

MR. Arthur Turner has been appointed a member of the Authorised Architects' Committee in the place of Mr. J. Orange, resigned.

HIS Majesty has not been advised to exercise his power of disallowance with respect to an Ordinance further to amend the Merchant Shipping Ordinance, 1899, and for other purposes.

It is officially notified that the Bacteriological Institute at Tai-ping-shan has now been opened and that all communications intended for the Government Bacteriological Institute should in future be sent to his office at the Institute.

IN our local notice last evening of the special articles to be offered for sale to-day by Messrs. Hughes and Hough, at their sale of Peking curios, the description should obviously have been "Chinese" and not Japanese.

THE Governor has been pleased to grant to Lieut. J. A. T. Plummer, H. V. C., leave of absence for two months, and to Lieut. W. Murray Scott, H. V. C., leave of absence for twelve months, commencing from the 20th March and 18th April, respectively.

THERE will be a meeting of the sub-committee of the Soldiers' Club at 2.30 p.m. on Tuesday, March 27th, at the Soldiers' Club. As some of the members have gone home, Commanding Officers of Units concerned are requested to appoint others to fill the vacancies.

ON the 18th March Mr. Uchida, the Japanese Minister to Peking, informed the Waiwupu that the Emperor of Japan had sent a telegram thanking the Empress Dowager for Her Majesty's contribution towards the relief funds for the famine in the north-east of Japan, and the copy of the Imperial message was handed over to the Waiwupu at 3 p.m. of the same day.

THE *Japan Chronicle* understands from the Rev. Mr. Petter that the Okayama Orphanage has undertaken to receive a number of children from the famine-stricken districts in the North-east, and that 50 children from Fukushima alone are already on the way in charge of Mr. Ishii. Altogether about 700 children will be taken. A rescue home has also been opened in Sendai.

MR. Soma, President of the Yokohama Specie Bank, has resigned the position in consequence of ill-health, and Mr. Takahashi, Vice-President of the Bank of Japan, has been elected President in his stead. Mr. Takahashi has been Vice-President of the Specie Bank for several years. With this appointment, the relations between the Bank of Japan and the Specie Bank become much closer, as Mr. Takahashi retains the vice-presidency of the Bank of Japan.

It is not often one hears a preacher stop in the course of his sermon to rebuke members of his congregation for talking. Yet such was the step taken by Mr. Woolley, the temperance orator, says the *Japan Herald*, when preaching at the Van Schaick Hall, Yokohama, on Sunday evening. After a pause which must have caused his hearers to wonder what was coming next, Mr. Woolley remarked, "I wish you would listen to me, and stop that conversation." Of course everyone looked to see who the offenders might be, but whoever they were it is probable they contented themselves with finishing the conversation after leaving the hall.

LOVE of whisky got Ko Wing into trouble this morning. He was not content with taking a peg, but wanted a whole bottle. Wing, who is a coolie employed at the King Edward Hotel, was seen at twelve o'clock last night leaving the premises with the bottle of Scotch. The watchman stopped him. On being found out, he threw the bottle at the watchman. Defendant said he was only taking the bottle to have a drink. His Worship sentenced him to three weeks' hard labour and to be exhibited in the stocks for six hours. He adorned the side-walk near the King Edward Hotel to-day.

THE fourth meeting of the Chinese Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church was held at San Francisco last month in the Chinese church. There were present delegates from San Jose, Sacramento, Oakland, San Francisco and Portland, Or. Rev. Chan Hon Fan, the pastor of the church, announced that a wealthy Chinese merchant, Li-Sing, had given \$50,000 for the establishment of a college in Hongkong, and had sent for Walter Fong, B.A., a graduate of Stanford University, who also studied at the University of California, to take charge. The founder of the college, although not a Christian, permits the offering of prayer and lessons in Scripture every morning. During the year the society has contributed \$500 for the missionary cause in the Chinese Empire.

THE English mail of the 24th February was delivered in London on the 23rd inst.

ONE fatal case of plague to-day is added to the year's record, which now numbers seventy-three cases to date.

CONSIDERABLE attention was attracted this morning, in Des Voeux Road, near the Harbour Master's office, by the unwonted sight of a picturesque group of Korean women in their curious national costume.

ON the Naval Football ground, at Happy Valley yesterday afternoon, the officers from H.M.S. *King Alfred* played the men from the same ship. The game was in favour of the men from the lower deck, who won by three goals to one.

A FINE of \$300, with the option of six months' hard labour, was imposed by Mr. F. A. Hazland on the master of the Ying Kee Shop, 1 Upper Rutter Street, at the Magistracy this morning, for selling *sanshu* without a licence. Fifty dollars of the fine, when paid, was to go to the informer.

SIAM is getting on. A magazine for ladies is to appear next month. The *Kul-Satri* is to be published monthly, and is to deal with all matters of interest to ladies. The promoters promise that it will provide better reading for families than the stories that are usually read by women and that are often harmful in their tendencies. Luang Chan and Luang Wikhet are the promoters.

THE belief is gaining ground in German financial circles that the worst feature of the present situation in Russia lies in the extremely pitiful condition of the peasantry. Consequently, bankers in London are likely to maintain a reserved attitude towards Russian overtures for a loan, even if the international position improved by a satisfactory termination of the Algeiras Conference.—*Mainichi*.

AN old offender, who was deported in March last year, returned to the Colony a few days ago. He was arrested yesterday for stripping off bolts and screws from the Military Hospital on Bowen Road. At the Magistracy this morning Mr. F. A. Hazland sentenced him to one month's hard labour for the theft, and one year's hard labour and six hours' stocks, for returning from banishment. Sergt. Eerner prosecuted.

THE following is the programme of music to be performed by the Band of the 2nd Royal West Kent Regiment on the New Parade Ground, on Monday next, from 5 to 6.30 p.m.:—
March "El Capitan" Sousa.
Overture to "Mirella" Gounod.
Selection from "Mirella" Wallace.
Valse "Alceste" Gungl.
Patrol "The Crack Regiment" Tobani.
Selection from "The Obedient" Caryl.
God save the King.

"WHEN I go buying old things from people," remarked a coolie sarcastically, at the Police Court this morning, "I don't go so far as to ask them their names and what business they do!" The coolie was charged with being in possession of a quantity of zinc. The question elicited the above remark was whether defendant knew the name of the houseboy from whom he alleged he purchased the zinc. The case was remanded for further inquiries. Bail \$50.

PO Wing appeared to have been a quick-tempered hawk. Yesterday afternoon he was obstructing the way leading to the Ko Shing theatre. Chinese constable 157 told him to clear, but Wing took no notice. The second time the policeman spoke to the hawk, the latter was alleged to have punched the policeman on the nose and ended in biting his finger. He was arrested, and removed to No. 7 Station. This morning the case was remanded until Monday. The defendant was released on bail in the sum of \$50.

SECRETARY Taft said before the Senate Committee on the Philippines that he favours a direct commercial steamship line between San Francisco and the islands. The Filipino merchants would then be encouraged to visit the United States and buy much of their supplies, now obtained in other markets. It was disclosed during the hearing that the American export trade with the Philippines in 1901 was less than \$5,000,000, while the Filipinos bought from other countries about \$50,000,000 worth of merchandise.

VISCOUNT Hayashi, the Japanese Ambassador who is returning home on leave, was entertained at luncheon at the Mansion House on the 9th inst. A numerous company was present. The Lord Mayor, in proposing a toast to the Ambassador, said that the English people held Viscount Hayashi in the highest respect and affection. The Ambassador, in replying, thanked the citizens of London for their financial assistance to the famine-stricken districts in Japan. He also referred to the kindly sympathy which had constantly been afforded him during his five years' tenure of the position of representative of his country at the Court of St. James.

THE views of most people regarding the feelings of insects and other lower organisms is probably that expressed by Shakespeare in the words, "the poor beetle that we tread upon in corporal suifrage feels a pang as great as when a giant dies." There are many facts, however, which seem to throw great doubt on this view. The following remarkable observation of the great naturalist Fabre, for example, seems to indicate that insects are not very sensitive to pain. A species of solitary wasp stores up the bodies of live bees to nourish its larva. It catches the bee on the flower, and if it finds its captive full of honey, squeezes out the sweet liquid, and drinks it before storing the body for its young. This bee-catching wasp, however, sometimes falls a prey to another insect, the mantis. Now, on one occasion, Fabre saw a wasp which had just seized a bee, and was squeezing out the honey, itself seized and held fast in the sawlike forelegs of a mantis. And as the latter held the wasp transfixed, and was gnawing its underparts, the wasp went on licking up the honey squeezed from the bee!

DARING PIRACY.

THE "COMET" HELD UP.

STINKPOTS USED.

OUTRAGE COMMITTED WITHIN SIGHT OF WHAMPOA FORT.

[From Our Correspondent.]

Canton, 23rd March.
A most daring piracy was committed in broad daylight at 6.30 yesterday afternoon on the Standard Oil Company's steam launch *Comet* whilst on a voyage from Canton to Kengmun with a large lighter laden with kerosine in tow.

The affair took place just below the second barrier at Whampoa and almost within a stone's throw of the fort.

The launch was proceeding cautiously along when it ran into what appeared to be a fleet of fishing boats, but these gradually closed around her and her tow when suddenly they ran up alongside and before anything could be done a score of men had boarded her. The pirates threw a stinkpot down the engine room and the smell drove the occupants out, meanwhile others had secured those on deck and taken charge of the wheel. They then ran the boats aground and ransacked them from stem to stern, taking away everything of any value, which included six new Winchester repeating rifles and over a thousand rounds of ammunition.

None of the cargo of kerosine was touched. The affair was at once reported to the U. S. Consul, and the *Callao* has been sent to the scene to investigate.

It is rumoured that it was the intention of the Standard Oil Company to send \$20,000 in specie down to Hongkong in the vessel and this information, no doubt, having got to the ears of the pirates tempted them to such a daring attack. However, by a stroke of good fortune, the money was forwarded in one of the big boats at the last moment.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

WONGSHA-KOTONG LINE.

THE HONGKONG LOAN.

PAYMENT OF INTEREST.

[From Our Correspondent.]

Canton, 23rd March.
On the 21st inst., the Viceroy sent a lengthy despatch to the President of the 72 guilds requesting to be furnished with full and comprehensive particulars as to how the merchants proposed to deal with the Yuen-Han Railway now that the merchants had so freely and liberally subscribed for the shares. He pointed out in this despatch that 12 miles of the main-line from Wongsha to Kotong had already been nearly completed by the American Company, but since the work was suspended the appliances and other material had depreciated and the road damaged to such an extent that it would necessitate an expenditure of \$60,000 to put same in order again. The officials are anxious to reconstruct this portion on behalf of the merchants and at the merchants' expense as the latter seem so dilatory in commencing actual work. They will hand the line over to the merchants as soon as the construction is finished if the merchants so desire.

The despatch points out that on the 13th of the 3rd moon the first payment of interest on the loan from the Hongkong Government must be paid, which, after deducting the profit on the running of the Fatshan-Samsui branch line will amount to £4,178.11.6 so the Railway Company will have to find this sum by that date, but the Viceroy presumes that this will not be a difficult task as the merchants have already \$1,600,000 in hand from Kwangtung, not counting the large sums collected in the outposts.

He mentions the pleasure it gives him to see the interest the merchants are taking in this road and informs them that there is a large quantity of valuable machinery, together with the Fatshan-Samsui branch line, which belongs to the three provinces, and which he is anxious to hand over to the merchants. He therefore requests them to collectively nominate a suitable man to take over the control of this property, and he finally requests the committee to give the foregoing their early attention and submit a reply at the earliest possible date.

POLICEMAN CHARGED WITH ASSAULT.

DEFENDANT DISCHARGED.

The case in which P. C. 100 Taylor was charged with assaulting John Cree, a foreman at Quarry Bay, at Ship Street, some time ago, came up for decision, before Mr. F. A. Hazland at the Magistracy, this forenoon.

Mr. P. W. Goldring, of Messrs. Bruton, Hett and Goldring, prosecuted. The defendant was defended.

His Worship, in giving his decision, said that in this case, in reference to the condition of the complainant on the night in question, he had no doubt that Cree was very intoxicated. With regard to the evidence generally it was most conflicting and highly unsatisfactory. The summons was therefore discharged.

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, First Assistant of the Hongkong Observatory:—
On the 24th at 12.15 p. The barometer has risen at Sharp Peak, and fallen slightly on the S. coast.

Returns from N. China and Japan are lacking, but probably the depression noted yesterday has reached W. Japan, and a rapid increase of pressure may have taken place over N. China.

Strong NE. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel, and E. winds over the N. part of the China Sea.

Forecast:—E. winds, freshening; foggy, some drizzling rain.

TELEGRAM.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

SINGAPORE HARBOUR IMPROVEMENT.

SIR JOHN JACKSON'S SCHEME ADOPTED.

AN EXPENSIVE UNDERTAKING.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Singapore, 24th March, 10.25 a.m.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held yesterday afternoon, when the question of the Singapore harbour improvements was again brought up for consideration.

It was resolved by the Council that the scheme submitted by the firm of Sir John Jackson, Limited, be adopted.

The scheme involves an expenditure of £1,030,693 sterling.

An extra cost of £65,000 must be incurred in order to secure a depth of water of twenty-four feet, at low tide, along the quay sides.

[At the meeting of the Legislative Council of the Straits Settlements on the 16th ult., the Colonial Secretary gave notice that at the following meeting he would make the following motion:—"That this Council approves the acceptance of the tender of Sir John Jackson, Limited, for the construction for a sum of £1,030,693 of the works for the improvement of Singapore Harbour as proposed in the report of Messrs. Cook, Son and Mathews, dated 15th February, 1906, excluding the fourth and East Moles, as recommended by the Consulting Engineers in the telegram from the Crown Agents for the Colonies dated 13th February, 1906, the depth alongside the quay to be 18 feet admitting of a depth of 20 feet hereafter, by further dredging, and on the understanding that the contractor agrees to construct the two outer protection moles if required by the Colonial Government within two years from the acceptance of the tender." Mr. John Anderson remarked that this involved questions upon which one would desire some information, such questions as what was proposed to be done in connection with the Singapore River and what was proposed to be done by the Government with regard to the extension and development of Tanjong Pagar. These were questions which bore more or less on this motion, and he suggested that, further information upon the subject should be afforded. His Excellency replied that the Government would be perfectly willing to give any hon. member of Council any information in its possession bearing on this matter. With regard to the special points—the question of Singapore River and Tanjong Pagar—the case of Tanjong Pagar had to find the money to meet all charges upon it. With regard to the Singapore River, there was no intention on the part of the Government of rushing the matter upon the Council, but as they knew he was going on short leave and it was thought desirable to have some opinion on the subject before he went home, that was the only reason they desired to have, at any rate, a beginning of the discussion at the following meeting. It is estimated that the work will occupy some eight years.—*Ed. H.K.T.*]

CANTON NOTES.

[From Our Correspondent.]

Canton, 23rd March.

THE SUNNING RAILWAY.

The director of the Sunning Railway having asked the Magistrate of that district for a guard for the railway, the magistrate inquired after the progress of the railway so as to report to the Viceroy. The request was for 60 men, but the magistrate has allowed only 20 men, with an officer; but the Company will have to pay these men's wages, &c. The magistrate mentions in his communication that although Chan, the promoter of this railway, has had experience in the U.S., in railway construction, he has had no technical experience, so it behooves him to engage the services of an expert so that the railway may be correctly and economically constructed.

SIR CHENG-TUNG LIANG CHENG PROMOTED.
A telegram from Peking announces the promotion of Sir Chen-tung Liang Cheng, K.C.M.G., from his present post as Minister at Washington to that of Vice-President of the Board of Rites and Ceremonies. This has pleased the Cantonese immensely as he is a Canton man.

A WISE PRECAUTION.

The Central Police office have issued instructions to all the policemen to keep a sharp look-out for any food that may be marketed for human consumption that appears to be tainted. This, say the instructions, is to prevent disease among the people.

VARIOUS theories have been put forward as to cause of the disaster at Courrières. It is generally believed that it arose from accumulated fire-damp coming in contact with naked lights. The latter have always been used at Courrières. Fire-damp has hitherto been unknown there.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS DUE.

Gen. (Prin) *Bliss Friedrich* 26th inst. p.m.
German (*Bayern*) 27th inst.
Canadian (*Albatross*) 27th inst.
Australian (*Empire*) 29th inst.
American (*Doric*) 31st inst.
Indian (*Namanga*) 3rd prox.
Australian (*Taiyuan*) 6th prox.
Canadian (*Empress of India*) 10th prox.

The Great Northern s.s. *Dakota* sailed from Seattle, Wash., on 12th inst.
The C. P. R. Co.'s s.s. *Empress of India* left Vancouver, B.C., for Hongkong, via usual ports of call p.m. on 30th inst.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's.]

The Vote of Censure on Lord Milner.

London, 22nd March. The motion for a vote of censure on Lord Milner has been rejected in the House of Commons without a division, and the amendment moved by Mr. Winston Churchill has been adopted.

The Japanese Famine Funds.

New Zealand has decided to defray the expenses of the transmission of gifts for the relief of the famine in Japan.

The Chinese Indemnity.

Mr. Asquith, replying to Mr. McRae, stated that, after discharging the claims against the Chinese indemnity, the Treasury will possess £350,000.

The House of Commons.

The Committee of the reform procedure of the House of Commons recommends that the House shall meet at 3 p.m., instead of at 2 p.m., abolish the dinner hour and rise at 11.30 p.m.

The Transvaal Labour Question.

The Mining houses are seriously considering the advisability of the importation of Indian labour into the Transvaal, but it is feared that the climate may result in a heavy mortality and so render the scheme impracticable.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

CAPITAL INCREASED.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders in the Green Island Cement Co., Ltd., was held at the Company's office, St. George's Building, at 11.30 o'clock this forenoon, when a resolution which was passed at the last meeting held on March 7th was submitted for confirmation as a special resolution.

There were present:—The Hon. Mr. R. Shewan (chairman), Sir Paul Chater, Hon. Mr. C. W. Dickinson, Capt. Tillet, A. Babington, G. Murray Bain, Ellis I. Adcock, R. Hancock, and R. Henderson, secretary.

The secretary read the notice calling the meeting.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen—I beg to propose "that the capital of the Company be increased to \$2,000,000 by the creation and issue of 50,000 new shares of \$40 each fully paid up to be offered at par and if accepted to be allotted to the persons constituting the shareholders of the Company according to the Company's register of shareholders on the first day of July, 1906, in the proportion of one new share for every three old shares in the Company held by the respective shareholders thereof, the amount payable on each of such new shares to be paid on the 31st day of July, 1906, and that failing such allotment as aforesaid the said new shares be disposed of by the general managers in accordance with the Company's Articles of Association," be confirmed.

Sir Paul Chater seconded.

Carried.

The Chairman: That is all the business, gentlemen. I am much obliged for your attendance.

HERR LEOPOLD PREMISLAV.

THE DISTINGUISHED POLISH VIOLINIST.

Lovers of good music will have the rare opportunity of hearing Herr Leopold Premislav at a concert which he proposes to give with the assistance of Hongkong amateurs on his return to the Colony from Manila, in the first week in April.

Leopold Premislav, the distinguished Polish violinist, was born at Warsaw in 1884. He received his first violin lesson of the well-known pedagogues M. Rosen, and later studied with Ludwig Genz. His talent was so great and his progress so phenomenal, that at the age of nine his father decided to have him make concert tours as a prodigy.

The child's debut was made in Berlin, that Mecca of musicians, where his success was so great that engagements followed for tours not only in Germany, but also in Denmark, Austria, Holland and England. Premislav was universally proclaimed one of the most remarkable cases of precocity ever known. The Berlin *Vossische Zeitung* wrote after his first appearance in the German capital: "We can discuss this highly gifted boy like a serious mature artist. He plays with firm bowing, with clear beautiful tone, with sharp rhythms and absolute musical certainty. He called forth perfect storms of applause. Concerning the future of the little artist we need not be concerned: he will surely become great." (Dr. C. Krebs.) The prophecy has proved true, for the prodigy has developed into a mature artist and a master of his instrument.

After Premislav's wanderings as a wonder-child Prince Albert of Sachsen-Altenburg became interested in him and took him to Joseph Joachim. On hearing him play the master was so delighted that he at once accepted him as a pupil. Through Joachim's influence Robert Mendelssohn, the Berlin banker and a descendant of the famous composer Felix Mendelssohn, became interested in Premislav and assisted him financially. After finishing his studies with Joachim he again made concert tours in Germany and England meeting everywhere with exceptional success. He is now on a tour of the world.

OUR NAVAL GUESTS.

FRENCH TARS ENTERTAINED.

DINNER IN CITY HALL.

St. Andrew's Hall, City Hall, took on a distinctly naval appearance when the dinner given by 150 British petty officers, non-commissioned officers and men, to 250 petty officers and men of the French fleet took place. All day long "Jack" had been heavy about the Hall, and the result of his handiwork was most pleasing in effect, flags gracefully draped being everywhere in evidence, while on all sides were to be seen such greetings as "Vive la France," "Welcome," "Vive l'armée française," "A l'ennemi français," "Une bien venue cordiale," etc., etc., each legend being supported on either side by the flags of France and Britain, while in the dining hall itself, what must have been most gratifying to the French guests were the legends "Navarra, 1877," and "Inkerman, 1854," together with the names of the vessels composing the visiting French fleet, gracefully displayed amongst the mass of bunting.

At a quarter past six o'clock the French guests began to arrive and were received by their British hosts, who were drawn up in two lines from the entrance up the staircase, and passed up the stairs to St. George's Hall where they gathered until all the hosts and guests were accounted present, cordial exchanges of greetings taking place, and though each language was "foreign" to the other, they managed to get along with perfect understanding as only a true sailor can. As the guests entered the Hall, the Band of the Royal West Keits, kindly lent by the colonel and officers for the occasion, struck up the *Marseillaise* to the huge delight of the French guests. All being assembled, and the arrangements having been carefully thought out, the 400 diners were not long in getting seated at what was to prove a most hospitable board. Commander Colin presided at the cross-table at the upper end of the Hall, having French officers on either side of him, while the men arranged themselves, each Britisher between two Frenchmen, after whose wants they looked after most assiduously, and the dinner went gaily on to the end. The feasting over, two toasts were proposed and drunk with all the honours: "His Majesty King Edward VII." and "The President of the French," and then, mounting a chair, so as to be seen and heard all over the Hall, Commander Colin, speaking in French, delivered himself as follows:—

My Boys—It is now my agreeable duty to address to you a few words on the friendly intent of the reunion of this evening. It is new manifestation, after many others, of the mutual good feeling so truly felt by the two nations, and so favourable to the maintenance of international peace. I think that each one of us should give an account of the serious and durable character of that feeling. Though we are all so far from our native countries, we here reaffirm the same kindly sentiments as expressed by our brethren in London and in Paris. As for me, I hope these sentiments will never cease, and I now ask you to drink to the friendship, cordial and lasting, of the two navies as of the two nations."

This toast was duly honoured and succeeded by vociferous cheering, and then one of the French officers on behalf of himself and fellow-guests thanked their hosts for this great reception accorded them, and asked all present to drink to absent friends at home—in England and in France. After the toast had been honoured and the cheering subsided, there was a spontaneous burst into "For they are jolly good fellows," the volume of sound from the 400 many throats there singing was something to remember. This part of the function concluded, an adjournment was made to the theatre and there a very entertaining informal "smoker" took place, "Jack" being in his element when singing his rollicking songs of the sea, the Band of the R.W.K. also contributing some lively items. And thus terminated a very enjoyable entertainment, the spirit of cordiality brooding over the scene throughout.

The committee responsible for the arrangements were:—Captain Muller, R.N., Commander Collin, Lieutenant Smith, and Dr. Swady, and the entire and unqualified success of the whole must have been very gratifying to them, the more so when it is remembered the whole of the arrangements had to be made, the number of covers to be laid, the Band requisitioned and the "smoker" singer engaged all within twenty-four hours, and loud were the cries of "Vive la France," and "Vive l'Armée," as hosts and guests separated soon after 11 p.m.

THE GYM KHANA.

AN EXCELLENT ENTERTAINMENT.

A gymkhana was given this afternoon, by the officers of the Navy and Army, in honour of the visit of the French and Japanese fleets to this Colony, on the Polo Ground, commencing at 2.30 p.m., which was a most interesting form of entertainment, and must have both amused and caused considerable astonishment to some of our foreign visitors, to whom such forms of manly recreation are a unique novelty. The pavilion was reserved for the Japanese Admiral Shimamura and French Admiral Richa, and respective suites. It was gaily decorated with the French, Japanese and British flags, the concourse of spectators being accommodated with chairs on the lawn on which were arranged numerous tables for tea and light refreshments, while both were erected for the supply of "refreshers" for the sterner sex. The weather was dull and overcast, but the foreign visitors mustered in force, among them being innumerable ladies.

His Excellency the Governor, Sir Matthew Nathan, arrived on the ground just before the third race started, the playing of the National Anthem announcing his appearance.

1.—2.30 p.m.—OFF SADDLING RACE.—Start in saddle with saddle properly fitted with two single girths. First pair the post with saddle in hand and girths attached wins. No contrivances for slipping girths allowed. This race caused much excitement, as at the start two competitors were "pipped" and their ponies went wildly careering down the line, scattering the spectators in all directions. It ended in a win for J. Henniker Heaton.

2.—2.50 p.m.—BLINDFOLD DRIVING RACE.—The lady to drive her partner who will be blindfolded and be required to pick up (one at a time) five tennis balls, bringing each in separately and placing it in a box by the starting line, the first pair completing their task to win.

Won by Lieut. Wilkinson, driven by Mrs. Chichester.

3.—3.10 p.m.—Tilting at a ring thrown in air by a lady, while man gallops past her; ring must be carried 20 yards to count.

Won by Captain Kilton to Mrs. Ward's throwing.

There were five events more on the programme to complete the afternoon's sport, as we go to press.

During the afternoon the following programme of music was played by the Band of the Royal West Kent Regiment.

1. March "Spandan"Field
2. Overture "La Diane Bretonne"Holliday
3. Selection from "Olympic Games"Offenbach
4. Valse "Quand l'Amour Meurt"Cremieux
5. Song "Love Could I Only Tell Thee"Capel
6. Selection from "The Gondoliers"Fullman
7. Marche from "As You Like It"German
8. Gavotte "La Reine"Melville
9. Entrée "L'Estace"Thorne
10. Selection from "Faust"Gould

CHINA-BORNEO CO., LTD.

ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS.

The third ordinary annual meeting of shareholders in the above-mentioned company was held at the office of the Company, St. George's Building, at noon to-day.

Among those present were:—Mr. A. G. Wood (in the chair), Sir Paul Chater, Messrs. E. Osborne, T. Arnold, W. Parlane, J. W. C. Bonnar, O. Baptista, Leung Shiu Lun, W. H. Wickham, L. E. Ozorio and J. Wheeler, secretary.

The notice convening the meeting having been read,

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—The report and accounts have now been in your hands for some days, and with your permission, I will take them as read. I am sorry that the results of the Company's operations during the past year have been so little satisfactory and that we have had to pass payment of any dividend. The falling off is entirely in sympathy with the depression which has been felt so generally here and is accounted for not only by the decreased demand for our production but also by the decline in value as compared with previous years. Our output of timber was about the same as for the year 1904, but our sales were much smaller, while our stocks have increased in value, as you no doubt will have noticed, by about some \$60,000. Every economy has been exercised in the working of the business and I think there is perhaps ground for thankfulness that worse results are not shown. Prospects for the present year do not as yet afford much encouragement, but we have hopes of some fresh openings, and we trust some such may come in our way and enable us to place more prosperous accounts before you at our next meeting. Before proposing the adoption of the report and accounts, I will be pleased to answer any questions that shareholders may wish to put.

Mr. Arnold—There is one question that I should like to ask. I see that there is an overdraft of some \$55,000 which would seem to indicate insufficient capital. About a year ago the shares of the company were at a premium of 20 to 30 per cent. Why was advantage not then taken to issue some new shares?

The Chairman—We did not think it was necessary at the time.

Mr. Arnold—If you had done so we might not only have had sufficient money to work with but also a small reserve fund.

The Chairman—If we could have foreseen this we would have done so.

Mr. Arnold—The position is that now you would have to sell at about \$7 while a year ago you could have sold at a premium.

Mr. Parlane—I did not catch in your remarks any reason why the year has been such a disastrous one.

The Chairman—Values have declined and the falling off of demand has caused an accumulation of our stocks.

Mr. Parlane—You said that business was about the same as last year?

The Chairman—I said the output was about the same, the sales were much smaller.

Mr. Parlane—I think this is a most disastrous report. The directors might have done with something less than \$400 fees.

The Chairman—I am very sorry that it is not better.

No further questions being asked, The Chairman proposed the adoption of the report and accounts. Mr. Thos. Arnold seconded, and it was carried.

On the motion of Mr. W. Parlane, seconded by Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar, Sir Paul Chater was re-elected to the consulting committee.

Mr. W. H. Potts was re-elected auditor on the motion of Mr. W. H. Wickham, seconded by Mr. L. E. Ozorio.

The Chairman: That is all the business. The meeting then terminated.

BIG GOLD SHIPMENTS

BY P.M. S.S. "CHINA."

On her last voyage the P.M. S.S. *China* carried to Honolulu 109 Russians, who will be employed on the Hawaiian sugar plantations. The men in this party from the Black Sea, range in age from 25 to 40 and are particularly fine specimens of the Slav agriculturalist. Many of the men are accompanied by their wives, who are even brighter looking and more capable in appearance than their husbands. There are some children in the party.

The *China* carried treasure valued at \$2,330,368.69 (gold). Of this \$2,279,443.69 was in gold ingots and was shipped to Japan.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs. Benjamin, Kelly & Potts write on the 23rd inst.—The inactivity mentioned in our last circular still continues and we have again to report a quiet and featureless week, but towards the close rates for some of our stocks have slightly improved on previous quotations. Banks—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have ruled very quiet at \$85, at which rate sellers prevail. The latest quotation from London is \$87 10s. od. Nationals are still in demand at \$40.

Marine Insurances.—Cantons have again been booked at \$350 and close in further request. China Traders have weakened to \$90 and Unions are obtainable at the reduced rate of \$790.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires have advanced and are wanted at \$85. Hongkong Fires continue quiet at \$300.

Shipping.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats have slightly advanced to \$24. Indo-Chinas have changed hands and close in demand at \$93. Star Ferries (old issue) can be placed at \$32, while the new shares are offering at \$23. Shanghai Tugs have sellers at \$15, and buyers at \$15.50 for the ordinary and preference shares respectively.

Refineries.—China Sugars are on offer at \$189 ex the final dividend of \$15 paid on the 22nd instant. Luzons remain weak at \$65.

Mining.—Chinese Engineerings, after sales at \$15, 10s. and \$15, 10s. 15s. are now procurable at \$14. 10s.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks are firmer and can be placed at \$155. Farhams have reacted but are wanted at \$118. Kowloon Wharfs remain unchanged at \$101. Hongkong Wharfs have been sold at \$124.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Further business has been done in Hongkong Lands at \$114 and more shares are required for. Shanghai Lands have further improved and sales at \$11. 119 have been effected. Kowloon Lands have risen to \$39. Humphreys' Estate are steady at \$114.

Cotton Mills.—Ewos have been sold at \$16. 64. In the absence of transactions in other Northern Mills, we follow the latest Shanghai quotations. Hongkong Cottons are to be had at \$161.

Miscellaneous.—Green Island Cements have been dealt in at \$30, and A. S. Watsons at \$13. China Borneos have dropped to \$7. Shanghai Waterworks (old) have found buyers at \$15. 450 ex new issue; the new shares are wanted at \$15. 200. Hall and Holtz have been sold in Shanghai at \$22. Langkats are required for at \$15. 222, and there are buyers of Sumatras at \$15. 56.

YARN MARKET.

In their report dated 23rd instant, Messrs. Phirozsha B. Petit and Co. write:—Weakness of tone and depression of spirit were the characteristic features of the last fortnight, which were the natural sequence to continued fluctuations in Exchange, the rice harvesting in the interior, and the approaching Chinese Ancestral Tomb-Worshipping Festivities. First and second hand holders both are unbending themselves of their holdings at cutting rates. Chinese subsidiary coins are pouring in in our market in the shape of remittances from the consuming districts, but these are not the recognised currency of the place and they are in great disavowal, when tendered, are accepted at a heavy discount of \$45 on every \$100. This has to a large extent a demoralising effect on clearances in our market, and clearances are delayed abnormally long notwithstanding stringent stipulations in the contracts, and, if allowed to continue so, a serious crisis will arise. Importers are actually forcing sales on utterly unwilling buyers. Prices show a decline of dollars one to two per bale all round. Business is restricted to selected threads only and to those that are in single hands or are in short supply. If the reports that reach us from Chinese sources are reliable, our yarn market is moving in sympathy with the market in the interior where, not cotton yarn, but cloth spun from cotton yarn sent from here, is accumulating in huge proportions, thus rendering the near prospects in the near future for yarn in our market gloomier still. The quotations in some of the cases where no sales have taken place are quite nominal and actual prices can only be ascertained when market wears a better and more cheerful aspect and actual sales have been made.

It will interest Bombay mill-owners to note what Shanghai, that growing Manchester of the Far East, has to say on mill labour and

night work. In the published reports of one of the mills there we find the following passage:—"We have worked day time only with the exception of two and a half months in the 'Autumn, when day and night working was adopted; our experience was anything but satisfactory throughout the time; the strain on the foreign staff was considerable, and although they did everything in their power to carry on the work efficiently, we found that the results were disappointing. Night work generally was bad; there was a great increase in waste, and day and night working more than doubled the depreciation of the machinery as compared with what the depreciation would have been for day work only. When it is borne in mind that a large proportion of the employees in cotton mills are women and children, it is not to be wondered at that night work is unsatisfactory."

A good business is reported in two selected threads of No. 20s.; others are out of favour. Only one thread of No. 16s. changed hands at quotations.

No. 12s. and 10s. ruled very quiet, and a very insignificant business was done at quotations. No. 8s. and 6s. are not inquired for. Market closes weak, dull, and depressed.

Sales during the past fortnight comprise about 450 bales of No. 10s.; 225 bales of No. 12s.; 25 bales of No. 16s.; and 1,000 bales of No. 20s.; in all about 1,700 bales.

Arrivals per steamers *Kamsang* and *Gregory* (from Calcutta), and *Tichia* and *Aradina* (from Bombay) of about 9,615 bales for this port, and about 20,000 bales for Shanghai. Shipments to Shanghai and the Northern ports about 3,500 bales. Unsold stock is estimated at about 75,500 bales.

Uncleared stock is estimated at about 67,000 bales.

No business is reported in Local as well as Japanese Yarn.

Cotton.—Ruled quiet, a small parcel of 60 bales fetched \$22 to \$23 per picul.

Exchange.—We quote to-day as under:—

India T.T. at Rs. 153 1/2 per cent.
Demand " " 154
London T.T. " Sh. 20 1/2 = \$
Demand " " 20 11/16 = \$
Shanghai " " 7 1/4 = \$100.
Silver " " 30 1/16d. per oz.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.
London—Bank T.T. 2 0 1/2
Do. demand 2 0 11/16
Do. 4 months' sight 2 1/2
France—Bank T.T. 2 5/8
America—Bank T.T. 4 1/2
Germany—Bank T.T. 2 1/2
India T.T. 153 1/2
Do. demand 154
Shanghai—Bank T.T. 7 1/4
Singapore T.T. 14 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T. 100
Java—Bank T.T. 12 3/4

4 months' sight L/C. 2 1/2
6 months' sight L/C. 2 1/2
30 days' sight San Francisco & New York 50
4 months' sight do. 5 1/2
30 days' sight Sydney and Melbourne 2 1/2
4 months' sight France 2 5/8
6 months' sight " 2 5/8
4 months' sight Germany 2 1/2
Bar Silver 30
Bank of England rate 4 1/2
Sovereign 9 7/10

To-day's Advertisements.

THE CHINA LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE FIFTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held in the Company's Offices, St. George's Building, No. 6, Connaught Road, Victoria, on SATURDAY, 7th April, 1906, at 11.45 A.M., for the purpose of receiving Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 28th February, 1906, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, 4th, to SATURDAY, 7th April, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers. [382]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, at his Sales Rooms, No. 2, Zeland Street, ON

TUESDAY, the 27th March, AND

THURSDAY, the 29th March, at 11 A.M.,

Comprising:—

SUNDRY FANCY GOODS, GRAMA-PHONES, COMBINATION CASH-BOXES, BICYCLES, SUIT LENGTHS, LADIES' DUST COATS, &c., &c.

TERMS:—As usual.

F. KIENE, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 24th March, 1906. [381]

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF THOMAS MORTIMER O'SULLIVAN, LATE OF SWATOW, IN THE EMPIRE OF CHINA, PILOT, *Deceased*.

NOTICE is hereby given that all CREDITORS should send their CLAIMS against the above Estate to the undersigned before the 26th day of April, 1906, failing which they will not be recognised.

Dated this 24th day of March, 1906.

G. WILLIAMS, Executor.

[84] c/o Messrs. Butterfield & Swire.

WANTED by a First-class Mercantile

House doing a large Import and Export business in Hongkong, China and Japan, a COMFRADORE who must be of good social and commercial standing and able to induce business, and to offer substantial security. Special inducements will be offered to a first rate man who can fulfil the above.

Apply to—

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, 8, Des Voeux Road Central.

Hongkong, 24th March, 1906. [386]

NOTICE.

KOWLOON WATER WORKS.

IT is hereby notified that the WATER SUPPLY to HUNGOM and HOK UN will probably be interrupted on or about TUESDAY NEXT, the 27th instant, to enable a New Main for the supply of these districts to be connected up.

W. CHATHAM, Water Authority.

Public Works Department, Hongkong, 24th March, 1906. [387]

Intimations.

THE ROBINSON PIANO CO., LD.

with

17 Years' Experience

OF THE

CLIMATE OF HONGKONG,

MANUFACTURE

THE ONLY

PIANOS

made HERE for this

Climate.

ALL MATERIALS SEASONED HERE

3 YEARS BEFORE USE.

Price from \$200

Upwards.

Hongkong, 22nd March, 1906

[38]

Trade



Mark

TELEPHONE No. 135.

ASK FOR



BLATZ

MILWAUKEE'S

MOST

EXQUISITE

BEER.

Per Cask 10 Doz.

Pints - - - \$27.00

Per 1 Doz. Pints - 2.80

SOLE AGENTS—

H. PRICE & CO.

12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 27th February, 1906.

[41]

Shipping—Steamers.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAV. CO., LD.

JOINT SERVICES.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAVA
AND SUMATRA PORTS.

EUROPEAN SERVICE.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"KINTUCK".....	25th March.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"BELLEROPHON".....	4th April.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"CALCHAS".....	11th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"MOYUNE".....	14th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"TEUCER".....	14th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"DARDANUS".....	21st "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"HECTOR".....	21st "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"JASON".....	28th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"DEUCALION".....	5th May.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"TYDEUS".....	12th "
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"HYSON".....	12th "

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	"TELEMACHUS".....	27th March.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	"DIOMED".....	10th April.
* GENOA, MARSEILLES & LPOOL	"MACHAON".....	20th "
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	"KINTUCK".....	24th "
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	"BELLEROPHON".....	8th May.
* GENOA, MARSEILLES & LPOOL	"HECTOR".....	20th "
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	"CALCHAS".....	22nd "
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	"JASON".....	5th June.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

OPERATING IN CONJUNCTION WITH

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
AND TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO ALL
OVERLAND COMMON PORTS IN THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA AND CANADA.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and ALL PACIFIC COAST PORTS, and NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"TEUCER".....	18th April.
	"TYDEUS".....	16th May.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
TACOMA, SEATTLE, VICTORIA and PACIFIC COAST	"TELEMACHUS".....	25th March.
	"NINGCHOW".....	25th April.
	"YANGTSE".....	25th May.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 22nd March, 1906.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

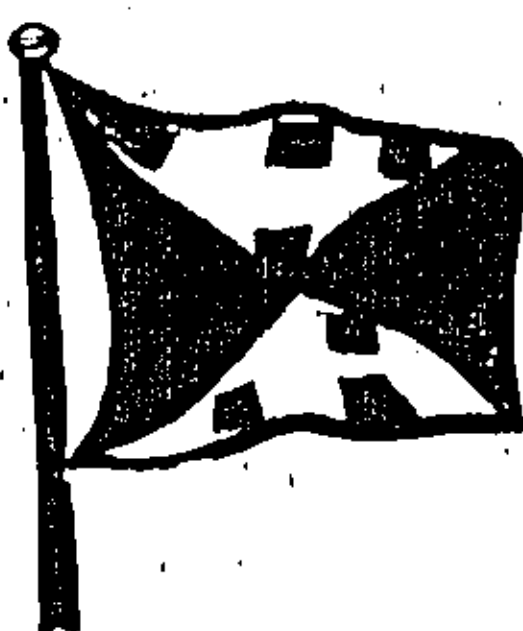
FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI.....	"SHAOSHING".....	26th March.
MANILA.....	"TEAN".....	27th "
SHANGHAI.....	"KIUKIANG".....	28th "
SHANGHAI, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DAR- WIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK- TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRIS- BANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE.....	"CHANGSHA".....	28th "
SHANGHAI.....	"YOHOW".....	29th "
NINGPO and SHANGHAI.....	"YUANAN".....	30th "
TIENSIN.....	"KWEICHOW".....	30th "
CEBU and ILOILO.....	"KAIFONG".....	31st "
CEBU and ILOILO.....	"CHINTU".....	1st April.
CEBU and ILOILO.....	"SUNGKIANG".....	4th "

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.
The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these
steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled table. A daily
qualified Surgeon is carried.
Taking Cargo and Passengers at through Rates for all New Zealand and other Australian
Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 24th March, 1906.



HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers
between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon amidships—Electric
Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried.
—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of
Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
RUBI.....	2540	R. Almond.....	MANILA (DIRECT)	SATURDAY, 31st March, at Noon.
ZAFIRO.....	2540	R. Rodger.....	"	SATURDAY, 7th April, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 23rd March, 1906.



HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC
STEAMSHIP CO.FOR NEW YORK via PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.
(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast).

Steamship	About
.....	

For Freight and further information, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd December, 1905.

Notice of Firm.

NOTICE.

MR. RICHARD HANCOCK is authorised
to sign the name of our Firm per
Procuration.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.

Hongkong, 26th February, 1906.

Insurance.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSUR-
ANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.
THE Underwritten AGENTS of the above
Company are prepared to accept First
Class FOREIGN and CHINESE RISKS at
CURRENT RATES.

SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong 28th May, 1895.

Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "WING CHAI,"
Captain T. AUSTIN, R.N.R.

THIS Steamer departs from Hongkong on
Week Days, at 8 A.M. and on Sundays
at 8.30 A.M. Departs from Macao on Week
Days at 2.30 P.M. and on Sundays at 5.30 P.M.,
if tide permits.
FARES:—Week Days, 1st Class, including
Cabin and servant, Single \$3; Return Ticket,
\$5; 2nd Class, \$1; 3rd Class, 50 cents.
Every Sunday will be an Excursion, at the
following rates:—1st and 2nd Class, Single
Ticket, \$1; Return, \$2; 3rd Class, Single, 30
cents, Return, 50 cents; Steerage, 10 cents.
Breakfast, Tiffin and Dinner can be supplied
either on Board, or at the Macao Hotel, for
returning passengers only, at an extra charge
of \$1.
On Sundays, passengers desiring to have a
Private Cabin, which has accommodation for
two or more passengers, will be charged \$3
extra.
First Class Passengers, who do not care to
return on the Excursion Sunday, will be allowed
to do so the following day (Monday) on pro-
duction of the Return Half Ticket. Should
the Steamer not run on the Monday, owing to
the Boiler cleaning, due notice will be given
by the Captain, and the Half Ticket will be
available for the following day.
The Steamer is lit throughout by Electricity.
The Steamer's Ward at Hongkong is at the
Western end of Wing Lok Street.

S.M. WANG CO.
Hongkong, 2nd January, 1906.

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

Tons Captain
"KWONG CHOW".....1,300.....T. R. MEAD.
"KWONG TUNG".....1,235.....H. W. WALKER.
Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every
evening (Saturday excepted).
Leave Canton for Hongkong about 5.30
o'clock every evening (Sunday excepted).
These Fine New Steamers have unexcelled
Accommodation for First Class Passengers and
are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans
in First Class Cabins.

Passage Fare—Single Journey\$4
Meals\$1 each.

The Company's Wharf is a short distance
West of the Harbour Master's Office.
SHIU ON S.S. CO., LD., and
YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD.,
No. 8, Queen's Road West.
Hongkong, 23rd August, 1905.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For	Steamship	On
S'GAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA, LAISANG		TUESDAY, 27th March, 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI.....	"HINSANG".....	WEDNESDAY, 28th March, 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI.....	"KWONGSANG".....	THURSDAY, 29th March, 3 P.M.
TIENSIN.....	"CHEONGSHING".....	THURSDAY, 29th March, 3 P.M.

* These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-Class Passengers, and are fitted
throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Chefoo and Yangtze Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 24th March, 1906.

PORTLAND & ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND
SEA OF JAPAN, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

PORTLAND, OREGON,

OPERATING IN CONNECTION WITH

THE OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	To Sail at Daylight on
"NUMANTIA".....	4,370	Feldmann	April 8th.
"ARABIA".....	4,483	Metzenhain	
"ARAGONIA".....	5,198	Ernst	
"NICOMEDIA".....	4,370	Wagemann	

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Points and all Eastern, Canadian and
United States Points. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate
with or apply to
S. SILVERSTONE, Acting General Agent.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE,
(Calling at Manila, Timor, Port Darwin and
Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to
Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)
THE Steamship

"AUSTRALIAN,"

Captain McArthur, will be despatched for the
above Ports, on SATURDAY, the 31st instant,
at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted
for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Cham-
ber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provi-
sions, Ice, etc., throughout the voyage.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon
are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of
passengers the steamers of the Company have
electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 8th March, 1906.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed that no
change has been made in the Rates of
Subscription to the *Hongkong Telegraph* and
they are warned against paying more than
TEN CENTS (10 cts.) per Single Copy.

THE MANAGER,
Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1905.

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"ARCADIA,"

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND
STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named
vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are
being landed and placed at their risk in the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each
consignment will be sorted out mark by mark,
and delivery can be obtained as soon as the
Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—

From London, &c., ex S.S. *Victoria*.From Persian Gulf, &c., ex B. I. S. N. and
B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.Optional Goods will be landed here unless
instructions are given to the contrary before
6 hours.Goods not cleared by the 28th instant, at
4 P.M., will be subject to rent.No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in
any case whatever.Damaged Packages must be left in the
Godowns for examination by the Consignees,
and the Company's representative at an
appointed hour.All claims must be presented within ten
days of the steamer's arrival here after which
date they cannot be recognised.No claims will be admitted after the goods
have left the Godowns.E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 21st March, 1906.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"POONA,"

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA,
PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named
vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are
being landed and placed at their risk in the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each
consignment will be sorted out mark by mark,
and delivery can be obtained as soon as the
Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—

From London, &c.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless
instructions are given to the contrary before
6 hours.Goods not cleared by the 26th instant, at
4 P.M., will be subject to rent.No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in
any case whatever.Damaged Packages must be left in the
Godowns for examination by the Consignees,
and the Company's representative at an
appointed hour.All Claims must be presented within ten
days of the steamer's arrival here after which
date they cannot be recognised.No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns.E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 20th March, 1906.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

S.S. "BENLAVERS,"

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON AND
STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby in-
formed that all Goods are being landed
at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra
hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence
and/or from the wharves delivery may be
obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remain-
ing undelivered after the 27th instant, will be
subject to rent.All Claims against the Steamer must be pre-
sented to the Undersigned on or before the
31st instant, or they will not be recognised.All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 27th instant, at Noon.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 20th March, 1906.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "NICOMEDIA,"

FROM PORTLAND (OR), YOKOHAMA,
KOBE AND MOJI.

THE above steamer having arrived, Con-
signees of Cargo are hereby requested to
send in their Bills of Lading for Counter-
signature and to take immediate delivery of their
goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel
will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk
and expense.S. SILVERSTONE,
Acting General Agent.

Hongkong, 20th March, 1906.

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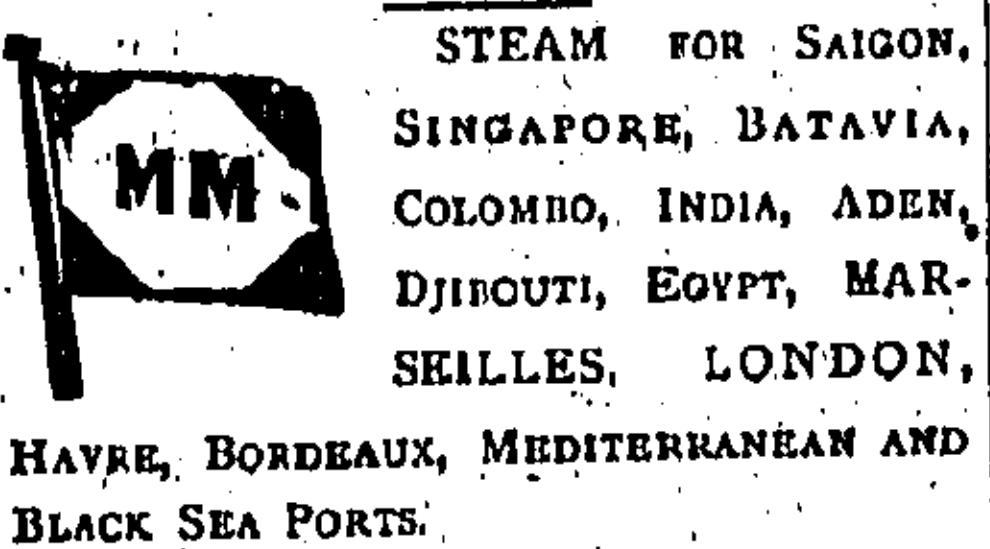
Hongkong, 20th March, 1906.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "NICOMEDIA,"

FROM PORTLAND (OR), YOKOHAMA,

Mails.

MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON,
SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
COLOMBO, INDIA, ADEN,
DJIBOUTI, EGYPT, MAR-
SEILLES, LONDON.

HAYRE, BORDEAUX, MEDITERRANEAN AND
BLACK SEA PORTS.

The S.S. "TONKIN,"
Capt. J. Charbonnel, will be despatched for
MARSEILLES on TUESDAY, the 3rd
April, at 1 P.M.

This Steamer connects at Colombo with the
Australian line s.s. *Ville de la Giral* bound for
Marseilles via Bombay and Aden.
Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading
issued for above ports.

Cargo also booked for principal places in
Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows:—
S.S. *ARMAND BEHC*... 17th April.
S.S. *ERNEST SIMONS*... 1st May.
S.S. *POLYNESIE*... 15th May.
S.S. *CALEDONNIEN*... 29th May.
S.S. *SALAZIE*... 12th June.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, 21st March, 1906.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR
STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA
ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN
PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND
LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA,
PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERI-
CAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE S.S. Steamship

"OCEANA,"
Capt. W. Hayward, R.N.R., carrying His
Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this
for BOMBAY, on SATURDAY, the 7th
April, 1906, at Noon, taking Passengers and
Cargo for the above Ports in connection with
the Company's S.S. *Marmora*, 10,500 tons, from
Colombo, Passengers' accommodation in which
vessel is secured before departure from Hong-
kong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France,
and Tea for London (under arrangement) will
be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail
steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and
London; other Cargo for London, &c., will be
conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. *Cal-
edonia*, due in London on the 10th May, 1906.
Parcels will be received at this Office until 4
P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and
Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 24th March, 1906.

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.
BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
BOSTON TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

Connecting at Tacoma with
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY
COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA,
VIA
MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	Sailing.
<i>Lyra</i>	4,417	G. V. Williams	4th April
<i>Shammut</i>	9,066	E. V. Roberts	28th April
<i>Tremont</i>	9,066	T. W. Garlick	—
<i>Hyades</i>	3,753	J. Alwen	—

* Cargo only.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION,
ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE, ELECTRIC
LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESSES.

The twin-screw s.s. *Shammut* and *Tremont*
are fitted with very superior accommodation
for first and second class passengers. The
large size of these vessels ensures steadiness
at sea. Electric fan in each room.
Barber's shop and steam-laundry. Cargo
carried in cold storage.

For further information, apply to
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
General Agents.

Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 15th March, 1906.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE
TO NEW YORK.

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL,
(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Steamship
"SHIMOSA"..... 5th April.
"DEN OF KELLY"..... 17th
For Freight and further information, apply
to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,

Agents.

Hongkong, 16th March, 1906.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

A BROWN WALTER (MARE) "KITTY,"
and a double set of Harness, complete,
in good order and condition. Also a Second-
hand VICTORIA for Single or Pair Horses.
Can be seen any day at Kennedy's Horse
Repository, Causeway Bay.
No reasonable offer refused.
Apply—
"A. B.,"
C/o Hongkong Telegraph.

Hongkong, 7th February, 1906.

Intimations.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

OF

LONDON, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

ESTABLISHED 1815.

	Per Case.
BRANDY * * * *	\$22.50
" * * * *	20.00
" * * * *	16.75
WHISKY, PALL MALL	20.00
" JOHN WALKER & SONS' OLD HIGHLAND	12.50
" C. P. & CO'S SPECIAL BLEND	10.50
PORT WINE, INVALIDS	20.00
" DOURO	13.75
SHERRY, AMOROSO	20.00
" LA TORRE	16.00
BENEDICTINE, D.O.M.	40.50

THE ABOVE EXCLUSIVELY SHIPPED TO

SIEMSEN & CO.,

HONGKONG AGENTS.

Hongkong, 15th November, 1905.

ACHEE & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

FURNITURE,

DEPOT

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD

REQUISITES.

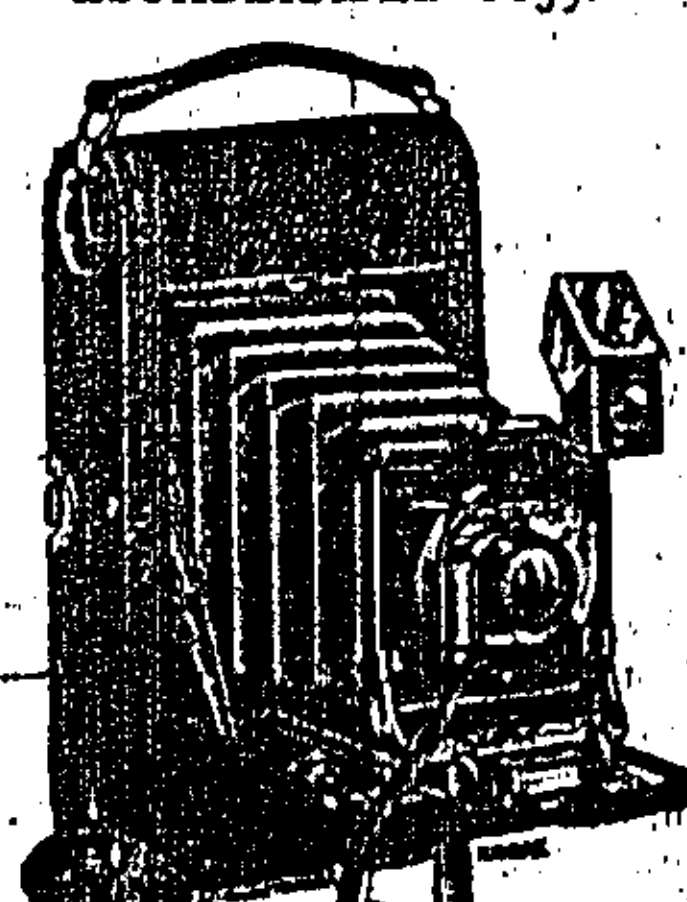
&c., &c., &c.

EASTMAN'S

KODAKS, FILMS,

AND

ACCESSORIES.



AMATEUR WORK RECEIVES PROMPT and CAREFUL ATTENTION.
Hongkong, 16th May, 1901.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. BENJAMIN, KELLY & POTTS. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT.		LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
				RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.			
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	\$125	\$125	{ £1,000,000 \$9,500,000 \$250,000 }	\$1,609,777	{ £1 15/- div. and £1 bonus @ ex. 2/0 9/16 } = \$26.87 for 2nd half-year 1905	5 1/2 %	{ \$855 sellers (London, £87 1/2 \$40 buyers
National Bank of China, Limited	99,915	£7	£5	\$200,000	\$41,768	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903	...	...
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,600,000 \$147,895 }	\$211,540	\$20 for 1904	6 %	\$350 buyers
China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited	24,000	\$89.33	\$25	{ \$90,000 \$169,215 \$202,455 \$206,955 }	Nil.	\$4 1/2 for year ended 30.4.1905	5 %	\$96
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	{ £100,000 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 50,000 }	Tls. 302,053	Final of 7/6 making 15/- for 1904	5 1/2 %	Tls. 92 1/2
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$100	{ \$2,000,000 \$40,000 \$37,453 \$1,043,980 \$1,152,364 \$750,000 }	\$2,339,112	\$4 1/2 for 1904	5 %	\$795 sellers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	\$100	\$60	{ \$750,000 \$5,000 \$5,890 }	\$486,284	\$12 and \$3 special dividend for 1903	7 1/2 %	\$180
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	{ \$1,000,000 \$229,488 \$20,000 }	\$344,088	\$6 for 1904	7 %	\$85 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,221,928 }	\$422,618	\$25 for 1904	8 1/2 %	\$300
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$6,000 \$261,638 \$88,941 }	\$6,563	\$1 1/2 for 1905	8 %	\$18 1/2
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$250,000 \$600,000 \$154,331 }	Nil.	\$3 1/2 for year ended 30.6.1905	8 1/2 %	\$40 buyers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$120,000 \$241,160 }	\$24,080	\$1 for second half-year 1905	8 1/2 %	\$24 1/2
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited	60,000	£10	£10	{ £3,999 Tls. 20,000 }	£4,435	12/- @ 1/10 = \$6.20 5/11 for 1904	6 1/2 %	\$93 buyers
Shanghai, Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	100,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 20,000 £400,000 }	Tls. 23,156	{ Final Tls. 3 making Tls. 5 for 1905	8 1/2 %	Tls. 59 sellers
Do. (Preference)	100,000	£1	£1	{ £1,000 \$24,144 }	£107,815	{ Final Tls. 14 making Tls. 3 1/2 for 1905	7 1/2 %	Tls. 50 buyers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$5,000 \$24,257 }	\$929	1/- (Coupon No. 6) for 1905	4 1/2 %	\$32 buyers
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	{ \$400,000 \$21,075 }	\$21,231	{ \$1.80 \$0.90 } for year ending 30.4.1905	4 %	\$23 sellers
Straits Steamship Company, Limited	5,000	\$100	\$100	{ Tls. 98,000 Tls. 350,479 }	Tls. 13,913	\$10 for 1904	6 1/2 %	\$150
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 48,000 Tls. 87,200 }	Tls. 13,913	Final of Tls. 2 making Tls. 4 for 1905	11 1/2 %	Tls. 35
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$850,000 \$450,000 \$86,129 }	\$40,914	Final of \$15 making \$25 for 1905	13 %	\$189 sellers
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	5,000	\$100	\$100	{ none }	\$85,987	\$3 for 1897	...	\$35 sellers
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 100,000 }	Tls. 3,723	Tls. 2 1/2 for year ending 30.9.04	...	Tls. 70 sales
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	{ £80,000 £26,011 }	£13,355	Final of 1/- (No. 5)	...	Tls. 10 sellers
Central Consolidated Mining Company, Limited	100,000	G. \$10	G. \$10	{ none }	G. \$90,050	Final of 50 cents making G. \$1 for 1905	...	G. \$16
East Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	50,000	£1	£1	{ £4,875 }	£8,745	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents	...	\$3
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Farnham, (S. C.) Boyd & Co., Limited	55,200	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 1,000,000 }	Tls. 34,924	Interim of Tls. 4 for year 1905/6	10 %	Tls. 118 buyers
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$70,000 }	\$8,915	\$2 for 1905	9 %	\$22 1/2
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	40,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$500,000 \$65,160 \$20,000 }	\$20,040	Final of \$3 1/2 making \$6 for 1905	6 %	\$101
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$49,500 }	\$364,232	\$6 for second half-year 1905	8 %	\$155 buyers
New Amoy Dock Company, Limited	10,000	\$64	\$64	{ \$38,000 }	\$2,221	\$1 for 1905	6 %	\$17 buyers
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company	32,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 457,210 Tls. 59,880 }	Tls. 10,711	Interim of Tls. 6 for 1905	4 1/2 %	Tls. 222 1/2 sales
Yangtze Wharf and Godown Company, Limited	2,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 17,500 }	Tls. 2,762	Tls. 18 for 1904	8 %	Tls. 225 buyers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDING.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ none }	none	First year	...	Tls. 100
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai) ...	20,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$14,516 Tls. 34,000 }	\$9,028	\$2 1/2 for year ended 30.6.1905	8 1/2 %	\$30
Astor House Hotel, Limited (Tientsin)	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 8,000 }	Tls. 806	Interim of Tls. 5 for year 1905/6	8 %	Tls. 130 buyers
Central Stores, Limited	6,000	\$12	\$12	{ none }	\$4,719	{ \$2.40 for 1905 None }	15 %	\$16
Do. (Founders)	123	\$12	\$12	{ none }	\$4,719	{ None 7 on 5 1/2 for 1905	...	\$100
Do. (new issue)	24,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$64,975 }	1619	\$5 for second half-year 1905	7 1/2 %	\$132 sellers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$24,071 }	...	Final of \$3 1/2 making \$7 for 1905	6 %	\$114 buyers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$250,000 }	\$67,839	Interim of Tls. 1	14 %	Tls. 17
Hotel des Colonies Company, Limited (Shanghai) ...	9,000	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	{ Tls. 24,986 }	\$4,699	Final of \$5 making \$10	10 %	\$100
Hotel Metropole Company, Limited	2,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$28,386 }	\$5,070	80 cents for 1905	7 %	\$11 1/2
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$50,000 }	\$574	\$2 1/2 for 1905	6 %	\$39
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	{ none }	...	Final of Tls. 3 making Tls. 6 for 1905	5 %	Tls. 119 sales
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	52,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 999,593 }	Tls. 52,194	Final of Tls. 2 1/2 making Tls. 5 for 1905	11 1/2 %	Tls. 45
Tientsin Hotel des Colonies, Limited	1,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ none }	Tls. 474	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 8 for 1905	7 %	Tls. 114
Tientsin Land Investment Company, Limited	7,725	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 71,588 }	Tls. 385	Final of \$1.90 making \$3.65 for 1905	7 %	\$53
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	{ none }	\$72	...	...	...
COTTON MILLS.								
Two Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 45,939 }	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 8 for year ended 31.10.1905	12 1/2 %	Tls. 65 sellers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing } Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$30,000 }	\$23,264	\$1 for the year ending 31.7.05	6 %	\$16 1/2 sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	{ Tls. 100,000 }	Tls. 18,718	3 % a/c 1898	...	Tls. 61 sales
Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ none }	Tls. 30,760	Tls. 8 for 1905	12 %	Tls. 67 1/2
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	{ Tls. 18,436 }	Tls. 35,986	Tls. 25 for 1905	10 %	Tls. 250 buyers
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Anglo-German Brewery Company, Limited	4,000	\$100	\$100	{ none }	\$1,066	\$7 for 1905	7 %	\$100 sales
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	{ £314 }	\$1,770	1/3 per share for 1904	9 %	\$7 1/2
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	\$10	{ \$8,000 }	\$1,182	\$3 for 1904	10 1/2 %	\$36
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	{ none }	Nil.	\$1 for 1904	12 %	\$7
China Flour Mill Co., Limited	4,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 50,000 }	Tls. 689	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 10 for 1905	12 %	Tls. 82 1/2
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ none }	\$3,187	None	9 %	\$10
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	100,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$5,000 }	\$2,364	80 cents for 1905	7 1/2 %	\$16
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	{ \$25,000 }	\$2,864	\$1.20 for year ending 31.7.1905	7 1/2 %	\$16
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$500,000 }	\$52,291	\$2 dividend and 50 cents bonus for 1905	8 1/2 %	\$30 sales
Hall & Holt, Limited	21,000	\$20	\$20	{ \$186,000 }	\$7,551	Final of \$1 1/2 making \$2 1/2 for year 29.2.05	11 1/2 %	\$22
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ none }	\$2,151	{ \$1.00 \$1.00 } for year ending 30.4.1905	6 %	\$16 1/2
Hongkong High-Level Tramways Company, Ltd.	1,250	\$100	\$100	{ \$50,000 }	\$2,796	\$15 for year ending 30.1.1904	11 %	\$15 buyers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$50,000 }	\$3,076	Final of \$15 making \$19 for 1905	8 %	\$235 buyers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$50,000 }	\$5,812	\$9 for 1905	6 1/2 %	\$143 1/2
Hongkong Steam Waterboat Company, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$2,500 }	\$88	Final of 50 cents making \$1 for the year	10 %	\$10 sales
Jane, Crawford & Co., Limited (Shanghai)	2,500	\$100	\$100	{ none }	\$21,182	Interim of \$5 for 1905	9 1/2 %	\$145 buyers
Maatschappij tot Mijlen, Bosch en Landbouwen- plooiat in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	{ Tls. 128,210 Tls. 10,465 }	Tls. 35,949	{ first interim of Tls. 7 1/2 paid 15.3.06 account 1906 }	10 %	Tls. 222 1/2 buyers
Mondon, (E. L.) Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ none }	Dr. Tls. 117,638	Tls. 5 for 1905	...	Tls. 25
Philippine Company, Limited	67,500	\$10	\$10	{ none }	Dr. P. 34,324	None	...	\$5 buyers
Shanghai & Hongkong Dyeing and Cleaning Co., Ltd.	1,200	\$50	\$50	{ none }	Dr. \$16,455	None	...	\$50
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	16,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 165,000 }	Tls. 11,017	{ Tls. 3 1/2 final & Tls. 1 1/2 bonus making Tls. 5 for 1905	6 1/2 %	Tls. 130
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Company, Limited	5,400	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 45,000 }	Tls. 9,751	Tls. 6 for 1904	9 %	Tls. 67 1/2
Shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited	4,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 37,000 Tls. 8,000 }	Tls. 2,753	Final of Tls. 8 making Tls. 14 for 1905	9 %	Tls. 152
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	{ Tls. 24,820 Tls. 25,000 }	Tls. 1,452	Final of Tls. 3 making Tls. 5 for 1905	9 %	Tls. 56 buyers
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	{ 7,200 7,200 7,200 }	{ £20 £20 £25 }	{ £20 £20 £25 }	{ Tls. 170,000 none none }	Tls. 17,120	{ Interim of 15/- for 1905 First year	...	Tls. 450 ex div. Tls. 200 buyers
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	{ none }	Dr. \$5,068	None	...	\$20
Team Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	\$5	{ none }	\$1,134	50 cents for year ended 31.5.05	8 1/2 %	\$6
Strait Ice Company, Limited	2,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$25,000 }	\$700	\$5 for 1905	...	\$160 buyers
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 15,295 Tls. 4,000 }	Tls. 1,012	Final of Tls. 4 1/2 making Tls. 8 1/2 for 1904/5	7 1/2 %	Tls. 110
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,900	\$10	\$10	{ \$22,000 }	\$551	{ 80 cents \$19.80 } for year ended 31.5.1905	9 %	\$9
Do. (Founders)	100	\$10	\$10	{ \$300,000 \$25,000 }	\$6,096	Interim of 50 cents for 1905	7 1/2 %	\$180
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$300,000 \$25,000 }	\$6,096	Interim of 50 cents for 1905	7 1/2 %	\$13 sales
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$4,500 }	\$676	Final of 7 pcts. making \$1.20 for year 1904/05	11 %	\$11

The Hongkong Telegraph.

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

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Local and General.

we received a copy of what is termed the "Orders of the day" we naturally expected to find there some item or items dealing with the subjects which have lately engaged the attention of our readers. The past fortnight has been particularly prolific of events which have come within the jurisdiction of the Sanitary Board—or, at least, the Sanitary Department, which is controlled by the Board—but no mention is made of such a vital question as the protection of Hongkong against small-pox imported from Singapore, where, as our correspondent telegraphed, there has been a serious outbreak of that disease, causing the utmost uneasiness among the inhabitants of that Colony. Again, property-owners and tenants in Hongkong had been hoping that one, at least, of the popular representatives of the people at the Board, that is to say, a non-official member, would consider it his imperative duty to obtain from the President an authoritative statement as to the powers conferred on the officials of the Department with regard to the cleaning and renovation of dwelling-houses in the city. The opinions of our correspondent "Property Owner," whose letter appeared in our columns a few days ago, were certainly entitled to some measure of official recognition, for this reason, if for no other, that they are endorsed by all who are not absolutely dependent upon the Board. But not a line appears on the agenda paper with reference to this question, which has been the subject of discussion in all quarters of the city, from the landed proprietor to the humble tenant who suffers from the insensate demands of successive Sanitary inspectors, armed with plenary powers to enforce their will. And above all, it was surely reasonable to anticipate that the Director of Public Works would have been called upon or even voluntarily offered to deliver a statement on the subject of the water supply in Hongkong. Considering that the limitation of the daily supply of water is a matter affecting all and sundry, imposing much inconvenience, even in those households which have a plenitude of water-taps, and real hardship on the lower classes who find themselves mulcted in additional expenditure by having to engage coolies to procure water for them, it was naturally to be expected that the agenda would bear ample testimony to the Board's anxiety to conserve the existing water supply and, at the same time, place as few difficulties as possible in the way of those requiring an adequate supply of water. Not a word appears in the "Orders of the day" on the subject. The community is allowed to take it for granted that the action of the Public Works Department was entirely warranted by the state of the reservoirs. We do not suggest that the Government officials failed in any respect to consider the requirements of the people when they decided to restrict the supply. But we submit that ratepayers and others are entitled to an explanation why this step should be considered necessary. So far as the agenda paper is concerned, the Sanitary Board would seem to have nothing whatever to do with the preservation of the health of the city, the inspection of private dwelling houses, or the supervision of the water supply of the Colony. Then, it may be asked, what is it that specially commends itself, or is commended, to the attention of the members of the Board? The "Orders of the day" gives the answer. A new market at Mong Kok Tsui is of superlative importance, while it is to be hoped that all the members have read, marked, learned and inwardly digested the "correspondence relative to painting the wood work and ironwork of the Steam Laundry on Kowloon Inland Lot 1157 in lieu of lime-washing." It is also of importance to know their opinion on the modification of some sections of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance for the benefit of a house in Wa Lane and other houses in Connaught Road Central, and Des Voeux Road. Will the Board grant an honest dealer permission to have a pork stall at Yaumatei? If so, they must also seriously consider the claims of applicants who wish to sell fish and vegetables at Quarry Bay. The lime-washing returns for the fortnight should furnish food for thought; while the rat returns are certain to be productive of wild hilarity. And that is the list of extraordinary and urgent affairs upon which the members of the Sanitary Board are invited to exercise their noble and erudite minds. Of course, it is possible that the President may deliver an introductory address, which will contain all the explanations deemed desirable in the interest of the public; but will the members of the Board be permitted to discuss the real questions which not merely interest but closely affect the real heart of the Colony? The probability is that should a venturesome member spring a question at the meeting, he will be informed that, no notice having been given, the subject cannot be considered on that occasion. And that will be in strict accord with the laws laid down in May's Parliamentary Practice. The conclusion is that the Hongkong public must remain in ignorance of the methods being pursued by the Sanitary Department. The methods may be right or wrong, wise or fatuous; they may be dictated by sound reason and long experience, but so long as they are hidebound and tied with the red tape of official secrecy they must be open to suspicion and inward questioning. It is by no means a satisfactory state of affairs, and if the unofficial representatives at the Board are all they declared themselves to be when elected they will make it their endeavour to obtain light where darkness reigns at present, and bring pressure to bear on the Government so that the people may learn the true facts of the situation.

THE CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY AND PUBLIC OPINION.

Those who have followed, with any degree of interest, the remarkable events which have occurred of late in connection with the Canton-Hankow railway scheme must have been struck by the results achieved by a movement which, originating in a desire on the part of the commercial and gentry classes to retain the right of constructing the railway as against the Government, was carried forward by the force of public opinion, backed by patriotism, until to-day the success of the scheme has become a certainty. In this movement there has been a spontaneous feeling in favour of the popular management of the railway and its construction which almost seemed incompatible with Chinese character. It is quite evident from all that has happened that Chinese thought and character, the Chinese power of combination and Chinese public opinion have been sadly misunderstood and underestimated. The boycott of American goods in retaliation for the non-repeal of certain objectionable clauses in the Exclusion Law was a straw which showed how the wind blew, but this latest example of Chinese tenacity of purpose and determined opposition to the Imperial will as represented by the Viceroy, is of much more importance. For in the latter case the people, that is, the merchants and gentry—the educated classes, in fact, and those best capable of assimilating western ideas—have made no effort to enter into open rebellion against the Government. They have not taken the rabble into their confidence, nor have they violated the principles of good government. Rather have they strengthened their case by proceeding on purely legitimate lines, demanding nothing beyond that to which they could justly lay claim and grounding their claims on the bases of equity and justice. They were resolved that neither foreigners nor the Government of China should have a hand in the construction of the new railway. No doubt the Viceroy was chagrined at the discomfiture of his plans, for the credit of building the line to Hankow would be a feather in the cap of an official even of Viceroy Shum's reputation. But the merchants and gentry stood firm, and we may take it that, as a matter of course, they will prevail against all the powers of viceregal officialdom. It was decided by those interested in this scheme that a capital of 20 million dollars in 85 shares should be subscribed towards the construction of the new railway, payable in three instalments. The prospective shareholders, in meeting assembled, framed the prospectus and determined the character of the directorate, the qualifications of the shareholders, and various minor points. When the lists were opened, there was such a rush on the part of those who wished to subscribe that, as our Canton correspondent informed us, whole streets were blocked with a respectable, orderly but eager throng anxious to be connected with the railway scheme. Within a week of the issue of the lists, the promoters were seriously considering the advisability of declaring them closed. Canton alone applied for 10 million dollars' worth of shares and up to the 14th inst. over \$1,648,700 had been collected on account of the first call. From outside sources applications had been received for shares to the value of 6 million dollars, and in fact, instead of having to beat the drums, sound the cymbals and charm the populace with the honied speech of orators in order to draw money as if it were blood, the promoters have stood stock-still, while the money flowed in with the velocity of Niagara and the amplitude of the Amazon. "Money speaks," says the monosyllabic American, and that is perfectly true. The supporters of the Canton-Hankow railway were now in a position to snap their fingers at all who dared to oppose them. They could afford to taunt the Viceroy, to flout his proclamations, and to chastise his underlings. Happily, they had at their head wise men of the world, who realised that violence would undo everything. Continuing their level course, which in face of the prevailing excitement, was both politic and praiseworthy, they held another meeting, and framed certain resolutions, a translation of which we had the pleasure of presenting to our readers on Saturday evening. A perusal of these resolutions will show the moderate, calm, and business-like spirit which animated the assembly. Nobody could take the slightest objection to their tenor. They resolved that the money subscribed should be deposited with certain specified banks in Canton, pending the cutting of the first sod of the new line. Then they decided to petition the Shantung, or Board of Commerce at Peking, to memorialise the Throne to give effect to the resolutions adopted, and to declare that the undertaking should be carried out solely by the merchants and gentry, and that the completed line should rest in their control. All the formalities were observed; there was no indecorous haste; and the result is that unless the Throne is acting the role of the ostrich the memorial will be graciously granted, and the loyal and faithful subjects in Canton praised and magnified for the dutiful spirit they have manifested throughout the initial proceedings. But there is more in all this than meets the eye. Here we see a people, reputedly poor, or at least, not wealthy, raising a sum of 20 million dollars without turning a hair. Two million pounds sterling is easily obtained in London when a loan is floated, but there the circumstances are entirely different. The underwriters have an extraordinarily strong law behind them; the money is deposited in banks whose standing is undoubted; the

securities offered for the loan are as good as gold; the returns are assured. In this case, however, the conditions are vastly different. The Chinese subscribers have no law behind them; instead, they are not certain that they have not aroused the animosity of the Imperial Government and its high officials by their independence and self-assertion; the money is deposited in banks whose standing is surmised rather than declared; the security offered in return is nil; the returns are conjectural. Surely it is the acme of courage and devotion which has induced the hardest-headed business men and merchants in the world to part with their ready actual cash under such circumstances. Yet to cause them to believe it to be a national as well as a personal duty to maintain their rights by an exhibition of their capitalistic power they have guaranteed the success of the Canton-Hankow railway construction scheme. They have shown to the world that China, and Southern China in particular, is a power to be reckoned with, a dragon who is not asleep but only dozing. At this rate the regeneration of China is not merely an airy possibility, but a fact. China for the Chinese may yet become a motto which will have far-reaching consequences. In the story of the Canton-Hankow railway we see history in the making; and who knows that we are not now at the parting of the ways?

THE MAILS.

(20th March.)

Modern transport arrangements have reached such a high pitch of perfection that anything which occurs to clog the wheels of the machinery or interfere with the accuracy of the automata is regarded as little less than a public calamity. In Hongkong, which is peculiarly affected by the exactness of the mail arrivals, the loss of a single day is of vital importance to the mercantile community. As a rule, we are accustomed to set apart certain days of the week for the receipt of mails which will be answered on other dates arranged according to the schedule of arrivals and departures which every merchant knows almost by rote. But occasionally it happens that the unforeseen happens, with the result that the gear is disorganised, and a new set of calculations have to be framed to suit the exigencies of the situation. The delay in the delivery of the French mails—outward and inward—at the present time is a case in point. The French mail from Shanghai was expected to arrive on Sunday; it has not yet been sighted, or, at least, up to the time of writing she had not taken up her position at her anchorage. The French mail from the south should have made an appearance at daylight to-day. The Pacific Mail Company's steamer from Manila which should have been here on Sunday night had not taken up her anchorage, and a host of other boats, large and small, remained to be accounted for. All this was due simply and solely to the interference of fog. In western countries it might be considered a huge joke to suggest that fogs existed in the vicinity of Hongkong, whose cameo-cut Peak stands out, as a rule, a prominent landmark for miles. But this is the season between winter and summer, when the evaporation quickened by the returning sun meets the cold air thrown south by the ice-floes of the Yellow Sea, resulting in a fog which hangs like a blanket over the water, and is as sharply defined as a curtain drawn from the heavens to the sea. While it is very satisfactory to understand the meteorological conditions which occasion this state of things, it is no consolation to those who are anxiously awaiting the mails. For instance, Shanghai is only three or four days away, yet we have received nothing in the shape of letters or newspapers for seven days. Behind the screen which has been dropped just beyond the Lyceum Pass there are vessels bringing American, Japanese, Shanghai, and Manila mails; in the south, the blanket of mist shrouds steamers carrying the European, Indian, Singapore, and Saigon mails. In ordinary circumstances these vessels would have entered at intervals, allowing the man of business to grapple with each parcel of correspondence as it arrived. But when the fog lifts on this occasion the city offices will be inundated by mail matter, leading to endless confusion or, at any rate, to excessive labours in order that the arrears of work may be cleared away. Little wonder, then, if tempers disappear and irritation grows apace. It is difficult for people in these strenuous times to await events calmly, and from a health point of view this delay in the arrival of vessels may be considered a virtue. But how many can adopt the philosophical spirit and keep on waiting? We can only trust that before this is read the "missing" steamers will be safely anchored in the harbour and that those who are almost feverish will be calmed by the news of good fortune from abroad.

THE "DANGEROUS GOODS" ANCHORAGE.

As the official organ of the Government, it is natural to presume that whatever appears in the *Gazette* is the reflex of experts in departmental affairs, and has received the weightiest consideration before being published. It occasionally happens, however, that an obvious anomaly occurs in the *Gazette*, and the bewildered outsider is apt to wonder how the possibility of a mistake could arise in connection with the compilation of the volume. As a general rule it is safe to accept the new or amended "order" as an expression of the actual will and intention of the Government, and that no *voilà face* will occur in spite of all the criticism levelled at the amending rule, no matter

how absurd it may appear to the average citizen. On the other hand, cases have occurred where the Government, recognising that it has made a false step, has voluntarily tinkered about at the original "order" and brought something resembling order out of undoubted chaos. In the Hongkong Government *Gazette*, dated 16th March, 1906, there is an item numbered 213, entitled "Rules and Regulations made by the Governor in Council on the 15th day of March, 1906, under the provision of section 6 of the Dangerous Goods Ordinance, 1873 (Ordinance No. 1 of 1873)" and the rules are laid down regarding the signals to be used to indicate that dangerous goods are on board ship, and so forth. But what we are concerned with is the clause which deals with "dangerous goods anchorages" and the definition of where these anchorages shall be. With what is known as the "Eastern anchorage" we have no fault to find for the present; we are solely concerned with the "Western anchorage," which will be found, when read together with the Merchant Shipping Consolidation Amendment Ordinance, raises a very important and serious question, one which affects the entire community, and especially the shipping companies whose steamers may be engaged in the passenger trade, and therefore liable to quarantine. Our contention is that the Government has woefully muddled the areas defined as "dangerous goods anchorage" and "quarantine anchorage" with the result that vessels carrying dangerous goods and passenger vessels in quarantine will be occupying one and the same anchorage, which is not merely absurd but almost criminally wrong. The southern boundary of the dangerous goods anchorage is "south of Stonecutters' Island." The southern boundary of the quarantine anchorage is "That part of a line having the Naval coal sheds at Kowloon bearing E. by S. commencing where it meets the eastern boundary, and terminating where it meets the western boundary." The western boundary for dangerous goods is—"West of a line from which the White Rock on Stonecutters' Island bears north." For quarantine vessels it is:—"A line drawn from the western side of Stonecutters' Island to the western side of Green Island." The northern boundary for vessels carrying dangerous goods is defined:—"North of a line having the sheers at the Naval Yard at Kowloon bearing east;" and for vessels in quarantine, "the five fathom line of soundings." Finally the vessels in quarantine have an eastern boundary:—"A north and south line drawn from a white mark on south side of Stonecutters' Island until it reaches the southern boundary." To put it in a nutshell, the "dangerous goods anchorage" extends from the extreme west of Green Island and the extreme west of Stonecutters' Island to the White Rock. The "quarantine anchorage" extends from the western side of Green Island and Stonecutters' Island to the white mark on Stonecutters' Island. It will thus be seen that the "dangerous goods anchorage" also comprehends the "quarantine anchorage." The curious part of the puzzle is that, in dealing with the quarantining of vessels, the Ordinance speaks of the white mark, a well-known point; but in the "dangerous goods" rules no mention whatsoever is made of the white mark. But even so, the possibility of vessels laden with dangerous goods rubbing against vessels carrying passengers in quarantine is not pleasant to contemplate. It may happen that half a dozen vessels carrying dangerous goods arrive at Hongkong during a period when quarantine is being sternly enforced that half a dozen vessels are awaiting pratique. The very fact that certain vessels are relegated to the dangerous goods anchorage is proof positive that they are a danger to themselves and to everything within a considerable radius. It is needless to dwell upon the point, because it must be apparent to all that a vessel with a cargo of gunpowder and another with some scores of passengers, should not be liable under the law to lie alongside each other. In whatever way they are looked at the rules and regulations clash, and we submit that we have shown ample grounds for a reconsideration of the "rules and regulations" made under the Dangerous Goods Ordinance.

A SHIPPING DEAL.

For printing a number of ships which purported to be passenger tickets issued by the Norddeutscher Lloyd for the voyage from Hongkong to Bangkok, and passing them off on a guileless simpleton, a prisoner was sentenced at the Criminal Sessions yesterday to five years' hard labour. We have no concern with the parties or the sentence—which was richly deserved—but one is inclined to wonder how anyone, even the most unsophisticated of coolies, could be induced to hand over his hard-earned money on such a specious statement as that made by the prisoner in the case in question to complainant. Some people never seem to gain sense either from their own experience or from the experience of others. They calmly walk into the trap laid for them by the first sharper they meet, and only awaken to a realisation of their foolishness when they have been turned inside out for the benefit of the exploiter. There used to be a belief that when a knave and a fool came together the latter won; not through his superior adroitness in circumventing the knave, but because the knave over-reached himself. Unfortunately, that idea is an exploded myth to the man of the world; for daily we witness the rogues imposing on the simpleton to his heart's content. It is a fine question, however, whether the fool is not as bad as the knave. Without a victim the knave would turn himself to other pursuits. In the case before the Sessions yesterday

the coolie who was snared seemed to be in the wholesale business as a purchaser of passenger tickets. He wanted 18 at once and paid \$11 each for them—the seller graciously allowing a discount of \$2 per ticket, no doubt on the principle that the more you buy the less you pay. The fraud was discovered, of course, although it was stated that the forger was extremely clever. It is satisfactory to notice that the Chief Justice sentenced the prisoner to a term of incarceration which should deter others of the accused's kind from emulating his example. The crime of forgery is usually associated with precocious education, but fortunately it is comparatively seldom that the Courts of the Colony have a serious case before them under this head. If forgers turned their attention to the manufacture of passenger tickets, none could tell what the end would be. Hongkong being a port of trans-shipment for an immense number of coolies from the north and south, the skilled counterfeiter would find himself temporarily in clover if he exercised his nefarious calling with anything like moderation and caution. As a rule the tickets of coolies and other passengers are collected at route, and even if the whole passenger list consisted of coolies bound for the Straits a steamship could not, without great expense being incurred, return when it was found that the coolies were travelling on forged tickets. The salutary lesson read by the Chief Justice should, however, effectually cast a blight on the profession of forgery, even if all the fools in the world were prepared to be "rooked" by unsympathetic shippers.

THE ALGERIAS CONFERENCE.

(22nd March.)

When the last mail left home the question upon which the views of France and Germany were apparently irreconcilable had not then come before the Conference at Algeiras for discussion. The general feeling among the delegates was, however, that the ultimate failure of the Conference is inevitable; and in diplomatic circles in Paris much the same view is evidently held. Reuter's representative at the seat of the Conference of the Powers, telegraphing on the 20th ult., gave a rather gloomy impression of the general conditions prevailing. His message said:—"As has been constantly pointed out, the negotiations which have been proceeding between the German and French delegates have simply the character of an exchange of views, and are in no way formal proposals. The exchange of ideas has demonstrated that the German ideas are irreconcilable with the French views, but the question at issue must come officially before the Conference, which up to that time will proceed with its deliberations." The German reply left but little hope for the success of the Conference. It enunciated two principles: the internationalisation of the police and absolute equality for all Powers in Morocco, which France rejected absolutely, regarding them as a negation of the special rights conferred upon her by her vicinity to Morocco and her position in Northern Africa. The German reply declared that Germany was ready to examine other proposals regarding the police, if France had others to make, but the French delegates seemed to have no further proposals. As Paris message of the same date expressed the views in French diplomatic circles. It was considered that inasmuch as Germany's reply did not take into account the special rights of France and Spain in Morocco, this indicated an evident desire on the part of Germany to see the Conference fail. The opinion was expressed that in these conditions private conversations between the representatives of France and Germany at Algeiras had no longer any raison d'être, and that it only remained for France to let the matter be brought before the Conference at the proper moment, and let Europe be the judge of the matter at issue. It is interesting to learn the opinion of the French Press at this juncture. *L'Opinion* declared that in view of the humiliating concessions which France has made to Germany, and the peculiar manner in which Germany has received them, it would be infinitely preferable that the Conference should come to nothing. If Germany does not accept purely and simply the Franco-Spanish mandate without other conditions, to continue the discussions would be an unpardonable error and an act of absurd and dangerous weakness. M. Comely, in the *Soleil*, points out that "the Conference is already in a bad way, because, after having laid down as an absolute principle the Sovereignty of the Sultan, it has, by raising the question of the police, violated this very principle itself." The principal delegates of the other Powers, on being questioned, said they now regarded the failure of the Conference as almost inevitable, and we have Reuter's message to-day to the effect that the deadlock continues at Algeiras and the French and Germans are waiting for each other to make a move.

THE PROPOSED MORRISON MEMORIAL.

Protestant missionaries in China will regard with considerable satisfaction the prominence that has been given to the proposal to establish a Morrison Memorial in Canton in commemoration of the centenary of Protestant Missions in China. Public attention was first drawn to the movement to mark the hundredth anniversary of the arrival of Robert Morrison in China by a letter from our Canton correspondent appearing in these columns on the 5th inst. The *Singapore Free Press*, of the 14th inst., in an editorial in which the

The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT,
ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1906.

FOR UNOFFICIAL MEMBERS.

(19th March.)

Although there has been no lack of questions immediately affecting the public interest and under the cognizance of the Sanitary Board during the past fortnight, it is evident that the Board is determined to pursue the even tenor of its way without reference to public opinion, and supremely regardless of the general interests of the Colony. The statutory meeting of the Board takes place to-morrow afternoon, and when

writer reproduces an excerpt from our correspondent's communication, characterizing the movement as one "that must call for the active sympathy and co-operation of all who are interested in Christian missions in the Straits." "When it is remembered," our contemporary states, "how closely Dr. Morrison, after his visit to Singapore, was associated with the early history of the Anglo-Chinese College at Malacca, as also with that of Raffles Institution at Singapore, we feel sure that it will occur to the executives of the various British and American Protestant mission agencies here, that there would be much propriety in their collectively considering the matter of associating themselves with this Morrison centenary movement at Canton. Tropical inertia is too often strong upon us in the perennial summer of the Straits, and the tendency for men who feel that on occasion action should be taken, to leave it to the initiative of somebody else, is more or less chronic in our community. But it is probable that, in the matter to which we here invite the attention of all concerned, there will be no unready to see that much as Dr. Morrison did for Canton and South China, his efforts and good offices towards the forwarding of Christian missions and education in the Straits Settlements should not at this time be forgotten. And we further think that no man is better qualified to take the initiative than the Rev. W. G. Shellabear, whose work in Malacca may be looked upon as, in some respects, a continuation of the historic labours of Milne and Morrison. Mr. Shellabear is just now in Singapore, and possibly he may find time to institute the preliminary steps towards some organized participation, on behalf of the Straits mission communities, in the Morrison memorial movement for next year's celebration." The *Free Press* concludes the article, which we commend to the notice of the promoters of the Centenary celebrations, by quoting the following brief reference, from Mr. C. B. Backley's *Anecdotal History of Singapore*, to Dr. Morrison which we reproduce textually from the senior Singapore journal:—On the 29th May, 1819, the Rev. Dr. Milne, of the Anglo-Chinese College at Malacca applied for ground to build a school. He had established a Christian Mission at Malacca in the year 1818, when there were no schools there for the gratuitous instruction of children. He returned to Malacca in 1823, as Abdulla tells us, with his wife and children. Abdulla says "I observed the bearing and deportment of Mr. Milne to be those of a gentleman; his conversation was polite and refined," and tells a great deal about him. Dr. Morrison, the famous Chinese scholar, came to stay with Dr. Milne at Malacca. Abdulla says that if Dr. Morrison had worn a Chinese dress no one would have taken him for a European; as he spoke Chinese so well, and his manner, voice, and the pen he wrote with were all like the Chinese. Dr. Morrison, of the University of Glasgow, was sent out to Macao in 1807, by a Society of members of various British churches for the purpose of acquiring the Chinese language; as it is stated in the *Standard Oil Company* at Canton on 21st March, 1820, regarding the Anglo-Chinese College at Malacca, to which he gave £1,000 which he had saved. It says that he entrusted the building of the College, the foundation stone of which was laid in Malacca on 11th November, 1818, to Dr. William Milne, his first associate, he says, in the Chinese Mission. Dr. Morrison was the first Vice-President of the Raffles Institution in 1823, and drew up a long paper of suggestions for Sir Stamford Raffles respecting it, which is found among some old papers printed at the Malacca Mission Press in 1823, from which the above particulars about these two prominent missionaries, the pioneers in the Straits and China, have been found. Another old Malacca book printed at the Anglo-Chinese Press in 1819, called the *Indo-Chinese Gleaner*, contains a long memoir of Mrs. Milne, who died at Malacca on 20th March, 1819, 36 years of age. The Reverend Robert Morrison, D.D., wrote at Macao his grammar of the Chinese language and his Dictionary, the expense of printing, £12,000, being paid by the East India Company. It was on his suggestion that Sir Stamford Raffles called the meeting on 21st April, 1823, to form the Singapore Institution. He was the first European who prepared documents in Chinese which they would consent to receive, and the first paper he wrote was supposed to have been the production of a learned Chinese so means were taken to try to discover its author, as it was an act then regarded in China as treason. Dr. Morrison died at Macao on 21st August, 1834, and a long memoir appeared in the London Asiatic Journal for March, 1835.

TELEGRAMS.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.
EARTHQUAKE IN FORMOSA.
SIXTY PERSONS KILLED.
CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE TO PROPERTY.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 19th March, 11.45 a.m.

An alarming earthquake was experienced in Central Formosa on Saturday.

Sixty inhabitants in the district are reported killed.

Considerable damage has been done to property.

ANTI-CHRISTIAN RIOTS.

CHINESE INCENDIARIES AT WORK.

SEVERAL BUILDINGS DESTROYED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 19th March, 11.45 a.m.

According to reports from Chinese sources, a serious anti-Christian riot

occurred at Sioakang, in the province of Choking, on Friday, 16th inst.

Several buildings were burnt by the Chinese rioters.

No further particulars are yet to hand.

THE FORMOSA EARTHQUAKE.

1,000 KILLED—600 INJURED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 22nd March, 2.30 p.m.

It has been ascertained that one thousand persons have been killed and six hundred injured by the recent disastrous earthquake in the district of Kagi in Formosa.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

NEWCHWANG CUSTOMS DUTIES.

RE-PAYMENT TO CHINA.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 22nd March, 2.30 p.m.

Russia has agreed to re-pay to China the Customs duties collected by her at Newchwang.

PIRACY NEAR CANTON.

STANDARD OIL LAUNCH LOOTED.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION CARRIED OFF.

[From Our Correspondent.]

Canton, 23rd March, 1.10 p.m.

The Standard Oil Company's launch *Comet* was held up by pirates at the Second Barrier at 6.30 p.m. yesterday.

The boat was completely ransacked and the crew disarmed.

Four Winchester rifles and a thousand rounds of ammunition were carried off by the pirates.

The United States river gunboat *Callao* is proceeding to the scene of the piratical outrage.

GERMAN ENTERPRISE.

PROPOSED COALING WHARF

TO BE SECURED IN SINGAPORE.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Singapore, 23rd March, 10.55 a.m.

There are persistent rumours circulating in shipping circles to-day that certain German steamship firms in Singapore are endeavouring to secure a suitable site for the erection of their own wharf for coaling ships at this port.

So far no details of the project have transpired.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LTD.

CONTENTED SHAREHOLDERS ASSEMBLED.

21st inst.

The annual meeting of the China Sugar Refining Company, Ltd., was held in the offices of the general managers, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., at noon to-day, the Hon. Mr. C. W. Dickson presiding. Among the present were Sir Paul Chater, C.B., and Messrs. A. G. Wood, directors, J. Barton, secretary, J. R. Michael, Thos. Arnold, A. Rodger, A. G. Stokes, B. Layton, T. S. Forrest, F. W. Rutter, A. Denison, W. H. Gaskell, J. Dickie, J. H. Underwood, J. Y. V. Vernon, G. T. Veitch, Ho Fook, Ho Kam Tong, Lo Cheung Shiu, Lok Yim, and Ho Wing.

The Chairman said—I propose if you have no objection to take the report and accounts to read. The result of working as disclosed by these accounts is to be attributed to our having large stocks of cheap raw sugar to deal with during the greater part of the year, and has been attained in face of a steady decline in the market, which in December had reached a level exceeding the most pessimistic forecasts.

In January 1905 the price of beet sugar was more than double what was current a year previously, the rise being due to extensive speculation induced by an expected shortage in the crop, which on the basis of consumption during 1904 pointed to the probability of supplies being insufficient. This expectation proved, however, to be erroneous, consumption being checked by the high level of prices established, and when to this was added the knowledge that an increased area was being put under beet cultivation, holders showed eagerness to realize, with the result that values steadily declined, leading to the failure and suicide of a large speculator in Paris, which completely disorganized the market and drove prices to a point below what is generally supposed to be the average cost of production.

At I have already mentioned we had a considerable quantity of low-priced raw, and moreover we had the good fortune when prices were about their highest to make somewhat extensive forward sales of refined sugars, the producing of which, coupled with other orders, employed the refineries for the greater part of the year, but during the last few months we found it necessary to curtail output, demand in all quarters being slack, as was to be expected when prices were so high.

On the other hand, the situation in Europe, which I have endeavoured to outline. This curtailment of production and stagnation in markets naturally led to an accumulation of our stock, and accounts for the largeness of the amount which appears in the balance sheet under the head of raw and refined sugar. Raw sugar in this item stands at cost, and refined has been taken over at prices which it is expected will be realized. When I state that our deliveries during the year totalled approximately 75 % of what they were in 1904, which was a record year, it will be evident to you that margins on sales were altogether exceptional. The neces-

sity of buying well ahead of our requirements has been frequently mentioned to you. It is forward purchases that the profits of the last two years, aggregating over 130 % of the company's capital, are in the main attributable, but you have to recognize that your business is thus a highly speculative one and must be prepared at times to look upon the reverse side of the picture. That is the case to-day, our forward commitments being at prices considerably in excess of current values, and we are thus compelled to provide a large sum for the purpose of reducing the cost of these purchases to that the present year may not be unduly handicapped. This provision of \$80,000 will reduce cost to figure which on recent sales of refined allow normal margins of profit, but you will of course appreciate that it is impossible to say whether this will continue to be the position, all depending upon the market conditions when these forward sugars come to be dealt with. As to the other items in the balance sheet, the larger proportion of \$10,517.05 against "Spices and Resins" represents casta in store, and \$19,127.17 the value of 4,000 casks of charcoal, coal and other stores. You will observe from the other side that the sum of \$150,000 set aside last year \$53,870.15 has been expended on repairs and renewals. With regard to the present outlook, I am sorry to say that at the moment demand for refined is not what we would like to see it, but some improvement in this respect may reasonably be looked for very soon. I see no cause to view the situation other than hopefully. The proposal to distribute a bonus to the European staff, I feel confident you will endorse. It is a matter entirely in your own hands. I now move that the report and accounts as presented be adopted and passed.

Mr. Gaskell said: I have much pleasure in seconding the adoption of the accounts, and from the remarks I have heard from the Chairman I think those present will agree that the writing down of the raw sugar commitments to a comparative safe level should benefit the company financially. The company would have been bound to apportion its profits had it not been wisely managed during the past year. He trusted that he would see the same writing down commitments in the Company as he had seen in the past year.

The motion was unanimously carried.

Sir Paul Chater and Mr. A. G. Wood were re-elected members of the consulting committee. Messrs. T. Arnold and W. H. Potts were re-appointed auditors on the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Denison.

The Chairman: That concludes the business. Dividend warrants will be ready to-morrow morning.

BANKRUPTCIES.

HONGKONG BANK'S EX-COMPRADORE.

22nd inst.

Before His Honour Sir Francis Pigott, Chief Justice, sitting in Bankruptcy Jurisdiction this morning, Mr. H. J. Gedge, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, appeared in the case of Lau Wei Fung, ex parte Lau Yang Chen, and asked for a receiving order. Bankruptcy was an ex-compradore for the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

The receiving order was granted, the Official Receiver being appointed trustee.

ADJUDICATION ORDER.

In the case of the Kwong Chun firm, ex parte McEwen, Frickel and Co., Mr. G. K. Hall, McCrory, of Messrs. Branton, Flett and Golding, applied for an order that the firm be adjudicated bankrupt. The order was granted.

AN ORDER ANNULLED.

Mr. H. J. Gaskell, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, appeared in the case of Chau Tai, ex parte Chau Hing, and applied to have the order of adjudication annulled. The order was made against a firm, and there had been some misapprehension, as the alleged bankrupt was in England, and the only other representative was a minor, though not a partner. Mr. F. de Almeida Castro said those were the facts and he, representing the creditors, had no objection to the order being annulled.

His Honour: But how came the order to be made?

Mr. de Almeida Castro: It was under the misapprehension of the infant's partnership. The father died and the sons came in and looked after the property for the benefit of the family, and the infant was thirteen years old when the order was made.

His Honour: There was nothing personal?

Mr. Bailey: No, my Lord; it was a misapprehension.

His Honour: Very well; then take your order.

IS A GODOWN-WARRANT A DOCUMENT OF TITLE?

In the case of Hing Sing Che ng, ex parte the Hamburg-American Line, Mr. H. W. Looker, Official Receiver, applied for a declaration that the sum of \$7,447, the proceeds of certain goods stored in the Hop Yick godowns, in the name of the above debtors, form part of the estate of the debtors.

Mr. H. W. Looker, of Messrs. Dencon, Looker and Deacon, said he opposed the application on behalf of the Yin On Fire Insurance Company, Ltd.

Mr. Wakeman stated that certain goods, stored in the Hop Yick godowns, had been pledged as security for a loan of \$8,000, advanced by the Yin On. Of these goods, a certain portion of them had been sold and the substituted, and the insurance company objected to such a sale as it diminished the company's security. The day after the filing of the petition in bankruptcy the debtors absconded and have not been heard of since. As regards the merchandise it was delivered on the production of the godown warrant, on the reliance giving their undertaking to account for any balance due after their claim was satisfied.

The Yin On Insurance Company claimed that the goods mentioned had been pledged to them. A sum of \$18,000 had been advanced by the insurance company, and of that \$15,000 had been repaid, leaving a balance due of \$3,000. The security for that loan was a portion of the goods in the godown, which were assigned in pledge to the insurance company.

Mr. Looker said that the facts were quite clear. The custom was to endorse over to a godown-warrant over to the firm from which the money is borrowed, at the same time that a promissory note is handed to them for the amount advanced, and the goods so pledged cannot be delivered to anyone without the written order of the lender, which is noted on the godown-warrant, and so no delivery can be made of those goods. A pledge must be either by actual delivery or constructive, and in this instance the delivery was constructive, and therefore they could not be delivered to anyone, or made a part of the bankrupt's estate. They did not claim an absolute title to the property, but a vested right in the goods, which took priority to any other claim.

Mr. Wakeman said the goods indicated in the godown-warrant had been taken away without the permission of the insurance company, and when they protested the godown-keeper said he would substitute other goods which were not mortgaged. The goods before the commencement of these bankruptcy pro-

ceedings. The point, he said, was a legal one, and he submitted that there was no pledge at all. A pledge must be made by the actual delivery of the goods or the documents of title, but here neither one nor the other was delivered. In this case the Insurance Company had been satisfied with a verbal agreement, which, in law, was no pledge.

Mr. Looker said that all that was necessary to constitute a pledge was that the pledgor should deliver the goods, actually or constructively to the pledgee. The only question was whether his clients had a valid pledge. If they had, then their rights were good against the Official Receiver and the creditors.

His Honour said that a godown-warrant was only a receipt, and not a document of title, as he took it. Otherwise a godown-warrant might secure the delivery of goods to anyone, holding such a paper.

Mr. Wakeman said that if that were so the whole trade of the Colony would be disorganized.

Mr. Looker said the trade of the Colony was already disorganized in some degree.

His Honour said he thought it best to adjourn the application to enable him to consider the points at issue, and the case was set to be taken first, on Thursday next.

CROSS-SUMMONS FOR ASSAULT.

EUROPEAN POLICEMAN FINED.

Before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court this afternoon, Police-constable Jones summoned Chan Kam Sing, coxswain of the P. and O. launch *Jeantette*, for causing an obstruction at Blake Pier on March 10th, by making fast the launch to the pier for thirty minutes. The master of the launch cross-summoned P.C. Jones for assault.

Inspector Gourlay prosecuted, and Mr. H. J. Gedge (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master) appeared for the Chinaman.

P.C. Jones said that on the day in question he ordered the master of the *Jeantette* to leave the wharf. Defendant replied: "Maskee, I wait my master."

The cross-summons was then heard, after further evidence was taken for the prosecution.

J. Woodgate, assistant, P. and O. office, said that the launch was at Blake Pier, on the date in question, only for a few minutes, as it was waiting for witness. After some words had passed between the defendant and the master of the *Jeantette*, the constable went on board, and after hauling the coxswain aboard, asked for his licence.

His Worship (to coxswain): Do you know that the law requires that your licence should be exhibited in a conspicuous place on your launch?

Coxswain: My master said—

His Worship: Never mind what your master says. Do you know that the law requires it?—Yes (reluctantly).

Insp. Gourlay: They are also told by the harbour people, your Worship.

His Worship: I know, but they don't obey. There are cases of this offence every morning. They are simply pig-headed.

His Worship dismissed the summons against the coxswain, and remarked that the assault on the part of the constable was unwarrantable, and fined the policeman \$5.

MURDER, ARSON AND ROBBERY.

EXTRADITION CASE.

21st inst.

Three rough-looking Chinamen figured in the dock before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne, at the Magistrate's this morning, for examination. They were charged with committing murder, arson and armed robbery within the jurisdiction of China.

Mr. A. C. Holbrow, of Messrs. Dencon, Looker and Deacon, appeared for the defendants.

The offences were alleged to have been committed in the Shui-po village, Sun Jan district, in the Kwangtung province, on September 28, 1905. At the time in question relations were strained between two clans (ver some trifling affair the crisis arrived, and a fight commenced. Both gangs were armed. The gang, to which the three prisoners belonged, was stated to have been victorious. They killed two men and a woman and four or five children. When the defeated gang had fled they looted the houses and finished in setting fire to fourteen buildings. They left the country afterwards. The three prisoners were captured in the Colony.

The case was adjourned for a week.

A TEST CASE.

WHEN IS A GUN NOT A GUN?

22nd inst.

The case in which Mr. F. A. Hazeland was asked to decide whether a gun used at school drill classes, with a solid barrel and a blunt sword attached, came under the category of arms, and whether a permit from the police was necessary, was heard at the Magistrate's this afternoon. The defendant was Tam Sam, decried as a gunmaker at Mongkok. He was charged with being in possession of a gun, with a having obtained a police permit.

Inspector Macdonald prosecuted, and Mr. R. Harding appeared for the defence.

The defendant pleaded "not guilty."

Inspector Macdonald, of Yau-ma-tei Station, said that at 6.30 p.m., on the 12th instant, he was in the ground floor of No. 55 Mongkok Street. Witness found a large number of "guns" similar to the one produced in Court. Some were finished. A number of bayonets were also found, as also were cases which fitted the bayonets. The defendant produced no licence.

Cross-examined: There was no barrel to the gun. What purpose to be the barrel in made of wood. There was no place for putting ammunition. The fore-sight and back-sight were made of iron. It was impossible to fire a cartridge from the gun. The barrel is practically solid. With the bell for the bayonet was attached a very small pouch, said to be used for "ammunition." The bayonet had a wooden handle. The top and the sides of the bayonet were the same thickness. It was a core and it had a blunt point. Witness did not know that defendant supplied schools with such things for exercise. Witness did not know, he had heard only, that these rifles and bayonets were used for drilling in certain schools in Hongkong. Witness never saw, nor knew, that these rifles had been in use in the Colony for a year. He was told that drilling was carried on at a school in the morning. He did not know that these "guns" were originally imported from Japan. It was witness's object, in issuing the summons against the defendant, to stop such drilling in schools. Witness could not say, if defendant was discharged, whether any steps would be taken against the schools for being in possession of "arms." Witness considered the bayonet to be a dangerous weapon.

Mr. Harding submitted that there was no case to come before a Court. The gun was made of wood—

Mr. Hazeland: There is no question about the gun. It is made of wood. It is the bayonet.

Mr. Harding pointed out that that could not be called a "deadly weapon." There was no sharp-point to it. It was not made for an unlawful purpose, but simply for school drilling. If the police required it could have the bayonets made in future of some other material.

His Worship: I think the bayonet is a deadly weapon, for it can be used to some purpose in clan and trade fights. If the defendant is prepared to make the bayonets in future of wood the police will have no objection.

Mr. Harding: We are prepared to do so.

His Worship: Very well. The defendant have a few of these bayonets ready made in his shop. Let him hand them over to the police, is he prepared to do so?

Mr. Harding: Yes, your Worship.

His Worship: The police will then have no objection to wooden bayonets. I adjourn the summons *sine die*.

A BIG GAMBLING RAID.

FOREIGN CARDS USED.

22nd inst.

Sergeant Gordon, assisted by several constables and detectives from No. 17, Centre Street, raided a dwelling house at No. 17, Centre Street last night and removed to the Station thirty-one Chinamen who were found gambling on the premises. This is the largest capture that has been made for some time. The men were paraded around the tables at the Police Court this morning. The first defendant was charged with keeping a common gaming house, and the others with gambling. Evidence was taken to the effect that the defendants were playing *pai-kau* with European cards. When the police entered the first defendant was dealing out cards, while the others, who had gathered round the table, were waiting for their turn. The second defendant held the highest card and won. He secured the pool containing twenty cents and handed two cents to the first defendant as commission. Mr. F. A. Hazeland fined the first man \$100, and the remainder \$2 each.

STREET GAMBLING.

Inspector Collett placed nine men before Mr. F. A. Hazeland for gambling on the footpath at Clarence Street yesterday afternoon. They pleaded guilty, and were fined \$2 apiece.

BAD MORTAR.

CONTRACTORS HEAVILY FINED.

At the instance of Mr. W. T. Edwards, of the Public Works Department, the Kin Tuck firm of contractors, of No. 18, Stanley Street, were prosecuted before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Magistrate's this morning, for using bad mortar in the erection of a house on Inland Lot No. 1721, Shaokwan, on Feb. 17 last.

The defendant pleaded guilty. A fine of \$250 was imposed.

The Loong Cheong firm, contractors, 56, Wellington Street, was summoned by Mr. J. Hutchings, of the Public Works Department, for a similar offence to the foregoing in the construction of a house at No. 57, Connaught Road West, on Feb. 17 last.

The defendant pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Hutchings said that on the morning of the 17th ultimo a sample of mortar used in building a house in Wellington Street was taken. The defendant was the contractor. The sample was taken to the P.W.D. office and made into briquettes. After fourteen days' drying, three of the briquettes were tested. One broke while being put into the machine and the other two averaged a breaking strain of half a pound per square inch.

His Worship: What is the cause of the bad mortar?

Witness: Defective material, or bad mixing. Continuing, witness said that after twenty-eight days, another three briquettes were tested and they stood at 2 lb., 4 lb., and 1 lb., respectively. In witness's opinion the mortar was bad.

His Worship: Have you samples of Government mortar?

Mr. Edwards: Not here, your Worship.

His Worship: Do you make briquettes of Government mortar? What breaking strain do they stand?

Mr. Edwards: Yes, averaging between 40 lb. and 100 lb., to a square inch.

His Worship (to Defendant): You will pay a fine of \$250, or six months' hard labour.

ALLEGED ARSON.

FOUR MEN CHARGED.

At the instance of Chief Detective Inspector Hanson, at the Police Court this afternoon, the master of the Kwong Tung Chuen shop at No. 147, Wing Lok Street, a salesman, a servant, and a cook, were charged on remand with having on 8th March unlawfully and maliciously set fire to house No. 147, Wing Lok Street, with intent thereby to defraud Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, agents for the London and Lancashire and Royal Exchange Insurance Companies, of \$5,000; and Messrs. Shewan, Tomes and Company, agents for the North British Mercantile Insurance Company of \$5,000.

The defendants pleaded "not guilty."

Mr. P. W. Goldring, of the office of Messrs. Branton, Hett, and Goldring, appeared for the defendants, while a number of gentlemen from insurance offices watched the proceedings on behalf of their respective companies.

The first witness to be examined was "John," police-constable 809. He said that, on the night of the 8th inst., he went on duty at 10 p.m. At 10.45 p.m. witness was going in the direction of Wing Lok Street. Everything was quiet at the time. Witness's attention was attracted by flames issuing from a window on the first floor of No. 147, Wing Lok Street. Witness was right in front of the building when the fire broke out. No noise was heard in the shop. Witness went to the door of the shop and found it unlocked. Suddenly the first and second defendants ran out of the house with books under their arms. They were arrested. Witness did not see any fire in the ground floor. The men were removed to the Central Station.

Cross examined: All the other shops in the street were closed. The street was deserted. Witness did not sound his whistle until after he had arrested the two men. Witness heard no noise and was not deaf.

Mr. Hogarth, assistant engineer, Public Works Department, produced a plan of the ground, first and second floors of No. 147, Wing Lok Street.

By Mr. Goldring: There were no verandahs to the house.

Lance-Sgt. Moore declared that he went on duty at midnight on the 8th inst. On his round he saw a *luhong* running along Donham Street, and followed him to Wing Lok Street. It was about 1 a.m. at the time. On arrival witness found No. 147 on fire. The first and second defendants were both asleep and flames were shooting out of the first floor windows. The shutters on the second floor were closed. There was one shutter closed on the first floor, but the flames were burning it. When witness saw the two men in custody, he went into the ground floor. The staircase leading from the ground floor to the floor above was alight at the

JAPANESE TRAINING SQUADRON.

ARRIVAL THIS AFTERNOON.

The vessels composing the Japanese training squadron on the *Idzumi*, *Matsushima*, and *Yokohama*, under the command of Rear-Admiral Shimamura, Second-in-Command, arrived at Canton during the late afternoon, and on the 16th inst. they left on the 16th inst. shortly before three o'clock this afternoon.

A 20,000-MILE CRUISE. It set out from Yokohama on Thursday morning, the 17th Feb. Admiral Viscount Ito, Admiral Togo, Admiral Ijima, Admiral Sakamori, and other naval officers were at Yokohama to witness the departure. They visited the destroyer *Asakaze* and torpedo-boats from the Yokosuka Port Admiralty accompanied the squadron as far as Kwanosaki.

The squadron carries about 200 naval cadets, and its complement consists of over 1,300 officers and men. The training cruise, which was suspended during 120 days, of which some 70 days will be spent in harbour. The squadron is expected to return to Japan about August 25th next.

AT QUARANTINE. The Japanese Squadron arrived at Wossung on the afternoon of the 16th inst. and Rear-Admiral Shimamura and his staff proceeded up to Shanghai and stayed at the Astor House. On the 14th the Japanese Consul-General entertained them at a dinner party at the Astor House. The midshipmen proceeded on river on the following morning and stayed at the Astor House. In the afternoon they, the midshipmen, attended a garden party given by the Toku-Fujin Kwai (Japanese Ladies Association) at Mr. Chou's Garden at Range Road and then returned to their respective ships. The squadron left Wossung on the 16th inst. for Hongkong.

A GARDEN PARTY. The leading members of the Japanese community in this Colony held a meeting last evening to consider what form their projected entertainment to their fleet, which is expected to arrive here, should take, and it was decided to give a Garden Party, purely in the Japanese style. This party will take place next Sunday afternoon in the grounds of Sir Paul Chater's bungalow at Kowloon, kindly placed at the disposal of the entertainers by that gentleman for the purpose. On the ground will be erected Japanese shops, wherein will be sold tea, cakes, wines, and other light trifles, presided over by Japanese attendants, with *geisha* in the tea-houses, and Japanese music will be discussed.

The committee appointed to carry this arrangement through consists of Messrs. M. Noma, Japanese Consul, T. Okumura, manager, Yokohama Specie Bank, K. Matsuda, manager, Tokyo Kisen Kaisha, and S. Minami, manager of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

THE BRITISH NAVAL HOSTS. The two forms of entertainment fixed for the Japanese squadron are a dinner to be given by the men of the British squadron on Saturday night at half past six o'clock, in the City Hall to their brother ships of Japan, while on Saturday also His Excellency the Governor Sir Matthew Nathan, K.C.M.G., will give a dinner-party in honour of Rear-Admiral Shimamura and the officers of his fleet. Arrangements are also being made for the entertainment of Rear-Admiral Shimamura and officers by the Admiral, the Commodore, and the General Officer Commanding the Forces and the Japanese Consul, the dates for which functions depending upon the Japanese guests' arrangements.

THE GYMKHANA.

Following is the programme of the Gymkhana to be given by the officers of the navy and army in honour of the visit of the French and Japanese fleets, on Saturday, at the Polo Ground, commencing at 2.30 p.m.

1.—2.30 p.m.—OFF SADDLING RACE.—Start in saddle with saddle properly girthed with two single girths. First past the post with saddle and handgrips attached with. No contrivances for slipping girths allowed.

2.—3.10 p.m.—BLINDFOLD DRIVING RACE.—The lady to drive her partner who will be blindfold and he required to pick up (one at a time) five tennis balls, bringing each in separately and placing it in a box by the starting line, the first pair completing their task to win.

3.—3.40 p.m.—TILTING AT A RING THROWN IN AIR BY A LADY, WHILE MAN HOLDS POST HER RING MUST BE CARRIED TO THE POST.

4.—4.0 p.m.—LEAPFROG IN PAIRS.—Round a post and back. Backs to be given at each clock mark.

5.—4.30 p.m.—RICKSHAW RACE.—Each competitor to draw his rickshaw to a lady, who will add up a sum handed her by her nominee, and then get into rickshaw and be driven back to winning post.

6.—4.40 p.m.—BUCKET AND APPLE RACE.—A number of buckets or tubs to be placed in a row half filled with water and an apple in each. Competitors to start dismounted with no saddles. Mount, ride to buckets and secure an apple with mouth whilst holding the bucket. Mount with apple in mouth. First past the post with apple in mouth to win. Any competitor touching apple with hand or any part of body except mouth will be disqualified.

7.—4.50 p.m.—DRAWING RACE.—Competitors to be nominated by ladies. Competitors to run to lady handing her a note with the name of an animal, which the lady must draw without assistance; then hand drawing to man who will run back with it to judge.

8.—5.0 p.m.—CHICKEN RACE.—Competitors armed with a butterfly net with ribbon attached will catch chicken wearing a similar coloured ribbon round its neck and ride back to winning post.

9.—5.10 p.m.—THE AUNT LADY RACE.—Each competitor, nominated by a lady, will go from starting post to his nominatrix, who will tie on a tie, hand him a cigarette (which he must light), and an open umbrella, with both of which he must reach winning post, umbrella open and cigarette alight.

PROPERTY SALES.

19th inst. This afternoon, at auction sale, Mr. Ho Tung acquired two lots in Causeway Road, Nos. 66 and 68 for the sums of \$12,100, and \$11,700 respectively. The first lot is registered in the Land Office as the remaining portion of section 13, of in and lot No. 522, held for a term of 999 years, and containing 2,614 square feet, bearing an annual Crown rent of \$5.35.

The second lot is registered as sub-section 1 of section D, of in and lot No. 553, also for 999 years, containing an area of 7,502 square feet, and bearing a Crown rent of \$5.75. Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master were solicitors for the vendor.

THE FRENCH FLEET.

To-morrow night, the British Bluejackets will entertain their French counterparts at a dinner in the City Hall at 6.30 p.m., with a "sing-song" afterwards, and on Wednesday next, His Excellency the Governor, Sir Matthew Nathan, K.C.M.G., gives a dinner-party at Government House in honour of Admiral Richards and the officers of the French fleet.

The French squadron, it is expected, will remain here till about the 23rd or 24th prox., during which time the Admiral will pay a visit to Canton in the *Montcalm*, his flagship, but the date of that visit has not been definitely decided as yet.

THE JAPANESE FLEET.

At 11 o'clock this morning Admiral Shimamura, accompanied by Captain Tauchira, commanding the *Idzumi*, the Admiral's flagship, and Captain Okumura, commanding *Matsushima*, and Captain Ishikashi, commanding the *Yokohama*, landed at Blake Pier, where they were received by Commodore Williams, Lieut. Muller, R.N. Mr. M. Noma, Japanese Consul, and a guard of honour, comprised of 100 rank and file of the Royal West Kents, who were lined up on the road facing the pier, with band and colours. As the Admiral stepped ashore the guard presented arms, and the band played the Japanese National Anthem. There was no inspection of the guard of honour, the party immediately entering chairs, and proceeding to Government House to call upon His Excellency the Governor.

WARNING TO MARINERS.

AFTERMATH OF THE WAR.

MINES STILL ADRIFT.

The Hon. Captain Barnes-Lawrence, R.N., Harbour Master, has handed us a copy of the following telegram, received by him on Monday night from the Commissioner of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs at Amoy:

"Drifting mine blown up fishing boat two miles east of Turnabout Island, (in the 'Fook-chow' district) on the 16th inst." Such was the laconic message which covers a dire menace to mercantile marine and other boats travelling in that direction, for the point two miles east of Turnabout Island, where this mine turned up, is, we find, directly in the beaten track of vessels. Of course this mine has now done its deadly work, but the hideous menace is not thereby annulled. For if one mine why not two, and if two why not more? If one has come down so far, naturally it must have been conveyed by a current that will carry any other drifting mines that come within its influence, in the same direction.

With the hope of being able to throw some further light on the possible extent of this threat, for the benefit of our readers, and especially mariners, a representative of the *Hongkong Telegraph* this morning called upon the Harbour Master, and asked his opinion of an occurrence which may yet be fraught with such dread sequels.

The Hon. Captain Barnes-Lawrence said he was unable to say anything more than the telegram itself conveyed, but in view of the fact that this mine had got so far away south undetected, it would be most hazardous to accept it as just an isolated mine, and therefore it behooved mariners to be extra cautious when navigating these waters. That this mine could have travelled so far afield in the track of the Japanese fleet was doubtless due to the fact that it had become weighted down by batteries; was therefore probably only just level with the surface of the sea, by which it was awash, and was therefore unrecognizable, and, if seen at all, merely looked upon as some vessel's overboarded use. But their existence if this mine pre-supposes the presence of others, for though the Chinese and Japanese combined the search for and removal, or destroy, the floating mines known to exist in the northern waters at the conclusion of the late Russo-Japanese War, the Japanese Government issued a warning to the world that a number of floating mines, known to have been set, had gone adrift and could not be traced. Subsequent to that notice we received, and published in these columns, numerous reports made by master mariners navigating the northern waters, of their having sighted floating mines adrift, which they had not the means at hand of destroying, and thus could only, in the alternative, warn other navigators of their presence, giving latitude and longitude at the time of sighting. At intervals reports were received of vessels having destroyed a casually-met-with mine, or of a mine having been destroyed by a vessel, but there were yet some more to be accounted for.

The telegram, quoted above, from Amoy accounts for one, but the very vexing question still remains to be satisfactorily answered: How many more may be floating, almost entirely submerged, in near-by waters? And under these circumstances the awful possibility stands forth, in bold relief, of one of these "dangers of the deep," though wrought by man, floating quietly into this harbour and blowing up, if not the flagship of our fleet, some other levitation of the deep. When peace was declared between the late belligerents, and maritime traffic began cautiously to resume the even tenour of its way, with the knowledge, reported officially, of the presence of a number of mines which had gone adrift, and which it was impossible to locate, it was suggested that the British fleet here should formulate an organization, composed of such vessels of the fleet as were available at the time for the work, as a squadron to go out and look for, remove and, or destroy those mines, in order to clear these waters of this menace to international mercantile marine traffic, and as we understood it at the time, some such plan was taken under consideration by the then local Admiralty authorities, but with what result we were never able to ascertain. Nevertheless, that a floating mine should be found, at this day, so far from the scene of the naval hostilities in the late war, is a grave reflection on those actually responsible for the removal of these menaces to the world's sea-borne trade, and to the lives of the thousands upon thousands who personally superintend and conduct it on the high seas.

A SAILOR DROWNED.

BODY PICKED UP BY FISHERMEN.

A fishing boat entered the harbour this morning and delivered to the police the dead body of William Charles Hopper, twenty-eight years of age, a sailor on board H.M.S. *Hecla*, which they discovered floating at Centre Island, near Tai-po, yesterday afternoon. The body was removed to the morgue. It is reported that a few days ago deceased fell overboard in the harbour, and although a search was made his body could not be found.

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY'S OUTPUT OF THE COMPANY'S THREE MINES FOR THE WEEK ENDING 23RD MARCH AMOUNTED TO 14,165.75 TONS AND THE SALES DURING THE PERIOD TO 11,954.85 TONS.

OUR NAVAL GUESTS.

ENTERTAINMENTS BY THE BRITISH COMMUNITY.

A meeting of some of the leading residents of the Colony, convened by the Hon. Sir Paul Chater, was held in the offices of that gentleman for the purpose of considering what the unofficial community should do towards assisting in the general entertainment of our French and Japanese naval visitors.

The following provisional committee was then formed: Hon. Sir Paul Chater, Hon. Mr. C. W. Jackson, Hon. Mr. R. Shaw, Hon. Mr. Gershom Stewart, Messrs. R. M. Smith, D. R. Law, A. Robinson, A. G. Wood, A. H. Kempe, T. P. Cochran, D. Nisim, T. Levy, C. H. Medhurst, H. N. Mody, E. A. Hewitt, and T. F. Hough. Hon. Sir Paul Chater was elected chairman, Mr. J. R. M. Smith, hon. treasurer, and Hon. Mr. Gershom Stewart, hon. secretary.

After considering the matter the following programme was drawn up, which it is hoped they will be able to carry out in its entirety. On Monday, the 26th inst., a dinner will be given at 1 o'clock at the City Hall, to the petty officers and bluejackets of the French and Japanese fleets. After the dinner arrangements will be made, if possible, to give those desirous of doing so an opportunity of witnessing the sports of the 12th Baluch Regiment. On the evening of Monday, the 26th inst., the members of the Hongkong Club will entertain the officers of the Japanese fleet at dinner, while the Club will entertain the officers of the French fleet at a date to be subsequently fixed, their stay in port being considerably longer than that of the Japanese. On Saturday, March 31st, a dinner will be given at the Race Club premises, Happy Valley, at mid-day, to an equal number of French and British petty officers and bluejackets, to be followed by a gymkhana to the men.

Subscriptions towards defraying the expenses of these entertainments to the men of the French, Japanese and British fleets will be gladly received by the hon. treasurer, from any member of the British community who may be willing to subscribe.

We are given to understand that our visitors will feel gratified by seeing their national flags displayed, and no doubt this gratification will not be withheld, but that those flags will enter largely into every scheme of decoration. There had been some doubt as to the practicability of arranging for the guests to be present at the sports of the 12th Baluch Regiment after the dinner on Monday, on account of their large number and the limited ground space, but that was set at rest by the receipt, by the hon. secretary this afternoon, of a note from the Colonel of that regiment, stating the pleasure it will give him and the officers to see the men of the fleets at those sports.

STEAMERS IN COLLISION.

JAPANESE STEAMER BEACHED.

ONE OF THE CREW KILLED.

22nd inst.

The dense fog which prevailed near the approaches to the harbour during the week and was the means of disorganizing steamship traffic from northern and southern ports recently, was responsible for a serious collision between the s.s. *Daini Kotokira Maru*, chartered by the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, and the Norwegian steamer *Brand*, of which Messrs. Sander, Wieler and Co. are the agents. The collision occurred near Pedro Blanco Island, on the morning of the 20th inst. From an account which was given our reporter at the office of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha to-day, it was stated that the *Daini Kotokira Maru*, which was laden with a cargo of coal and general merchandise, left Nagasaki and Kobe via Karatsu for Hongkong. Nearing this port a slight fog was encountered, which gradually settled thicker. At about 5.15 o'clock on the morning of the 20th inst., the fog had got so dense that the captain of the *Kotokira Maru* stopped his engines and gave orders that the anchor was to be cast overboard, and that the vessel was to be made a start for this harbour. The order was not long delivered when a loud noise was heard coming from the after part of the starboard side of the boat, which was followed by a crushing sound of tearing of plates. The entire crew of the *Kotokira Maru* was promptly at their stations. It was soon ascertained that the stem of the s.s. *Brand* was jammed into the starboard side of the *Kotokira Maru*, a large hole being cut into the side of the Japanese vessel, both above and below water-line. On going below one of the officers found that water was rushing into No. 5 hold, and a Japanese seaman had been killed. Before the collision occurred four Japanese were asleep in No. 5 hold, and as the *Brand* came in contact with the starboard side of the *Kotokira Maru*, a couple of the steel plates recoiled, wrapping up the four seamen, one of whom was so severely jammed that he died immediately.

Soon afterwards the anchor of the *Kotokira Maru* was hoisted aboard and she steamed to Hongkong and arrived in the harbour at two o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The extent of the damage done to the ship is at present unknown, and for safety sake she was beached at Magazine Island this morning. The docking of the vessel has not yet been settled.

The s.s. *Daini Kotokira Maru*, originally the *Yokohama*, then *P. and O. Nankin*, is commanded by Capt. A. Alch. Her tonnage is grossed 4,397; net 3,168. She is 38 ft. in length, breadth 45.3, and 27.4 in depth. She was built at Newcastle in 1888, by Palmer's Company, Ltd. She is now the property of the Kawasaki Yohitoku, Kobe.

As regards the damage done to the s.s. *Brand*, nothing is known at present. A visit to Messrs. Sander, Wieler and Company elicited the fact that the *Brand* has not yet arrived, therefore they have obtained no report from the captain, and they could not say whether it was the *Brand* or no, that collided with the steamer *Daini Kotokira Maru*.

UNITED SERVICE RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

21st inst.

Major Kelsall, R.A., hon. secretary of the China United Service Rifle Association, reports that the highest scores in yesterday's shooting for the rifle championships were as follows:—600 yards: Mr. P. J. Wodehouse, Hongkong Police 32; Lt. Cpl. Williams, R.W.K. 31; Capt. D'Oyley, 31; Sp. R. Coyle, 31; 300 yards: Lt. Cpl. Ibottson, 34; S. M. Mitchell, 34; Lt. Case Morris, 31; Lt. F. A. Muelcan, 31.

THIRD DAY'S SHOOTING.

22nd inst.

The results of the third day's shooting at the United Service Rifle Association's meeting are as follows:—

Nursery Competition.—200 yards. 500 yards.

Lt. Cpl. Williams, R.W.K.	27	31	58
Flint, R.W.K.	24	29	53
Pte. Sullivan, R.W.K.	27	24	51
Capt. R.W.K.	23	26	49
Martin, R.W.K.	22	24	46

Officers' Team Competition.—points.

119th Infantry	257
H.K. Volunteers	205
R. W. Kent	244
129 Baluchis	236
Vol. Res. Ass.	234
129th Baluchis	230
Staff Team	202

ADMIRAL NOEL'S CUP.

The following is the result of the Competition for Admiral Sir Gerard Noel's Cup. First: Sgt. J. Walley, R.M.L.I., L. Cpl. E. Miller, Pte. F. Compton, Pte. R. Potter, Pte. J. Dunlop, H.M.S. *Andromeda*. Second: Lieut. Scott's Team—H. K. Volunteers.

Third: Seamen's Team—H. M. S. *Andromeda*.

THURSDAY'S RESULTS.

The results of Thursday's shooting at the C.U.S.R. Association's meeting are as follows:—

CARRIAGE COMPETITION.

200 yards.

Maj. Kelsall, R.A.	50
Sgt. J. Grant, H.K. Police	29
Insp. Robertson	28
Withers	27
Gauld	26

300 yards Carabines.

G. W. Tili, 87 Coy, R.G.A.	30
M. G. Tare, R.G.A.	27
Lt. J. W. Happe, R.G.A.	25
Insp. Ritchie	24
S. M. J. A. C. Yule, A.O.C.	24

600 yards.

S. M. J. A. C. Yule, A.O.C.	26
Insp. Ritchie	24
Sgt. Grant	23
P. C. Sutherland	21
G. W. Tili, 87 Coy, R.G.A.	21
Best Carabine Aggregate	21
S. M. J. A. C. Yule, A.O.C.	75: Silver medal and \$25.00
G. W. Tili, 87 Coy R.G.A.	75: Bronze medal and \$25.00

Affinity Competition.

Tie 53 points each.

Mrs. Chitty	28
Capt. D'Oyley	25
Mrs. A. R. Fullerton	20
F. O. Reynolds	24

With a total score of 53 points each.

THE BUNDLE TRICK.

A SMART CAPTURE BY THE POLICE.

The old trick of substituting passengers' bundles on board Canton steamers for bundles of old rag, etc., is again in vogue. Yesterday afternoon a Chinese passenger arrived in the Colony on board the steamer *Patshan*. Before landing he opened his supposed bundle to replace certain articles that were in use during the trip, and was surprised to find that the bundle contained a rug and paper, while his bundle of clothing and \$31 in silver, had disappeared. He hurried to the Central Police Station and reported the matter. A detective was sent to hunt for the thief, and after a search, found the trickster comfortably installed on board the s.s. *Houm*, with the missing bundle beside him, waiting leisurely to return to Canton. He was promptly secured. At the Police Court this morning the defendant pleaded guilty to the charge. It was also learned that defendant was a "professional" at this game, and belonged to a gang of scoundrels who live by this means. Mr. Hazleland sentenced him to be exhibited in the stocks for six hours on the Canton wharf, and to go to gaol for six weeks, with hard labour.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

THE WUCHOW ALLOTMENT.

[From Our Correspondent.]

Canton, 21st March.

The Chamber of Commerce here has received a cable from Wuchow asking for 40,000 shares in the Railway to be reserved for them. Their previous allotment was 20,000 only and for this number they have already paid the first call of \$1.

THE POON-YU MAGISTRATE.

The Poon-Yu Magistrate is exercising extra discretion at the present time in his dealings involving merchants, as he is aware that the merchants bear him no animosity, owing to the part he played in the arrest of Lai Kwai-pui.

THE CANTON LEPROS.

BISHOP MERI'S BENEVOLENT PLAN.

Father L. L. Conrady, who was the companion of Father Damien in his last days at the Hawaiian leper colony of Molokai, and who succeeded him in his work there, has arrived in New York to complete his plans for establishing leper colonies in China. He is a guest at the home of the Paulist Fathers. They are aiding him to get an addition to a fund subscribed in Belgium to carry on the work.

Father Conrady was born in Belgium, and began his labours as a priest in India. He first came to the United States early in the seventies, and for fourteen years laboured in Eastern Oregon among the Umatilla Indians and the few scattered white Catholics of that district. Then he heard of the needs and isolation of Father Damien, the Molokai martyr, and took passage to Hawaii. He spent eight years on the island, and attended Father Damien in his last illness. In 1905 he returned to Portland, Or., and entered a medical college, where, after a full course of four years, he was graduated.

After graduation he went to Canton, China, and put himself at the disposal of Bishop Chausse, the vicar apostolic. The times, however, were not favourable for work among the lepers, as the country was disturbed by war. While an island close to Canton was available for a leper settlement, means were wanting to maintain even a small establishment there. The work has now been taken up by Bishop Meret, the incumbent, and Father Conrady is to have the personal charge of the work. Inspecting his work to a *Tribune* reporter he said: "There are thousands of abandoned victims of this dread disease in the vicinity of Canton. I saw many wretched cases in Molokai, but the condition of the Chinese lepers is much worse—nothing short of appalling. When one learns that a leper can be housed, fed and given medical attention at a cost of 25 cents a day it seems too bad that something has not already been done for them. I am willing to explain the Chinese situation to any who may be interested, either in private audience or in public lectures. I have secured the services of several sisters, members of a religious community, which is conducting two leper settlements in Japan, one in Birmah and one in Madagascar, the last having 800 inmates. It does not seem to me that in any other part of the world can the work of alleviating human suffering be carried on to greater advantage."

ALLBROD KIDNAPPING.

A CHINESE STUDENT CARRIED OFF.

DEBT THE ASSIGNED CAUSE.

[From Our Correspondent.]

Canton, 21st March.

At 4 o'clock on the 18th inst. a man by the name of Chou entered the playground of the Sat Sin College and carried off a youth of 11 years, by name Fung. The man was armed with a long sword, but as this was a Sunday and most of the students were absent only the masters and a few boarders saw the incident. These, however, immediately gave chase and informed a policeman of the occurrence. The policeman, however, was afraid at first to tackle the man, so the students, after being re-enforced en route by some of the students of the Sea Mah College arrested the man and took him to a policeman. Upon being questioned it was elicited that the student in question was indebted to the supposed kidnapper for a few dollars; the student was sent back to his college and the man placed under arrest. A foreigner then appeared on the scene and bailed Chou out, but he immediately proceeded to Fung's house and created a disturbance, so the masters of the various colleges have met and decided to uphold their students from being molested in future and will attend the trial this morning to watch the case on the student's behalf.

SHANGHAI AND HONGKONG WHARF CO., LD.

The report of the directors for the year ended 31st December, 1905, to be submitted to the annual general meeting, on the 27th inst., reads:—

The directors beg to submit to the shareholders the statement of accounts for 1905. During the year 6 per cent. debentures to the extent of Tls. 19,600 have been issued; the Company's total liability for debentures, at 31st December, 1905, standing at Tals. 734,500.

The flood of 1st September last did considerable damage to the Company's property, and repairs so far effected, together with the cost of ordinary upkeep, have reduced the balance at credit of repairs account to Tals. 734.03. A further heavy expenditure under this heading has still to be provided for.

After payment of an interim dividend of Tals. 6 per share on 23rd August last, the balance at credit of profit and loss account amounts to Tals. 413,005.03 out of which it is proposed to pay a final dividend of Tals. 8 per share, thus absorbing Tals. 58,605.03, to place Tals. 100,000 at credit of reserve account and to carry forward Tals. 47,665.03.

It is considered desirable to change the name of "building reserve" account to the first named account.

With the exception of Mr. W. D. Little, who is shortly leaving for home, the directors offer themselves for re-election. Mr. C. W. Wright has been invited to join the Board and his appointment requires the confirmation of shareholders.

The auditors, Mr. G. R. Wingrove and Mr. H. W. G. Hayter, offer themselves for re-election. Shanghai, 12th March, 1906.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1905.

Dr.

Dec. 31, 1905.	
To interest on debentures	Tls. 35,637.78
To interest	9,700.80
To interim dividend paid on 23rd August, 1905, on 31,848 shares at Tals. 6 per share	191,088.00
To fees to trustees for debenture holders	300.00
To legal expenses	177.30
To balance	413,005.03
Tals.	649,968.91

Cr.

Jan. 1, 1905.	
By balance	Tls. 190,255.92
Transferred to repairs account	Tls. 24,000.00
Profit and loss	155,544.99
1904	179,544.00
	10,711.92

Dec. 31.

By balance of working account	638,085.49
For 1905	571.50
By transfer fees	619,656.91
Tals.	619,656.91

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST DECEMBER, 1905.

Liabilities.

holders	
To legal expenses	

